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BLUE BOOK

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FOR 1891.



PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

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PUBLISHED BY THE  
AURORA OF THE WESTERN WORLD PUBLISHING CO.  
Room 22. Evans Block, DENVER, COLO.







## ERATUM.

Owing to an oversight of the printer, the pages 150 and 151 got transposed. Page 150 should be 151, and 151 should be 150.





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For 1891,

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PUBLISHED BY THE

*E. J. ...  
F. W. ...  
...*  
Aurora of the Western World  
Publishing Company,

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ROOM 22 EVANS BLOCK,

DENVER, COLO.

Price 50 Cents.





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1891a

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## PREFACE.

The Colorado Blue Book for 1891 is the first publication of the kind in our Centennial State.

Blue Books are issued, biannually, in most States of the Union, and are eagerly read by people who desire accurate information about the States, concerned.

There is probably no Commonwealth in the country, that could gain more by such a publication, than our own Colorado

True, the State has been thoroughly and persistently advertised, especially through the munificent liberality of her Rail Road Companies who have surpassed all former efforts in that line, but yet, there is — comparatively speaking an almost total lack of information about Colorado and her inexhaustible resources, amongst the masses of the people in the Eastern States and Europe.

Our mining, agricultural and live stock interests are only in their infancy. Although an empire has been built up, only the beginning has been made. We need more capital, more workers more homes, more visitors, we need more recognition and, above all, we need to make the influence of our State felt every where.

Any publication which assists in bringing about this desired result, should be hailed with delight.



The Blue Book will be thoroughly distributed through the East and Europe as well as throughout Colorado. It will be placed into the hands of such people as are enterprising and command capital and influence. It will attract more attention than any other publication could possibly do.

We will issue the State Blue Book, hereafter, just at the close of each Legislative session and will, also, during the year, issue supplements, describing such Counties and communities as feel an active interest in their own lively development.

It was a mistake to try the advertising scheme for all parts of the State, as was attempted last year, simply because some localities lack that vigorous energy which others have; local advertising should be left to local enterprise, and then will those communities forge to the front, which are willing to let their lights shine.

We heretofore have done much work of that kind for several Counties in the State, and they have reaped satisfactory results. We hope to be kept busy, getting out supplements, this year.

Denver, Colo., April 18th 1891.

The Publishers.

ON COLORADO'S TENTH BIRTHDAY.

(July Fourth 1876 – 1886 )

Ten years a State!  
A fruitful time  
And glorious fate  
Together chime.

Columbia's Centennial day was at hand,  
Rejoicing and triumph were filling the land;  
And worthily now this auspicious event  
Was crowned by Colorado's illustrious star  
In flag and in Union forevermore blent  
In sisterhood's circle, on sovereign par.

The youngest and brightest, by nature endowed  
With treasures and beauties, so rich and so proud,  
That quickly she takes a conspicuous place,  
Attracting the brain and the brawn of the age,  
And onward she strides with gigantic a pace,  
Her progress alone by ambition to guage,

Her railways exclaimed like Napoleon, of old,  
No Alps in our way shall delay us or hold!  
"We'll climb to the summit and pierce through the  
cloud,

"We'll do what a mortal has never yet dreamed"  
And lo! they fulfill what so rashly they vowed,  
And swiftly performed what impossible seemed.



The gnomes who had guarded the mountains so  
long,  
Concealing their treasures from prospectors'  
throng,  
Now suddenly yield, at the Carbonate Camp,  
Unclosing such vaults as had never been seen,  
Thus showing to mortals, by Aladdin's Lamp,  
What only enchanters and dreamers could ween .  
Oh camp of all camps that to mankind are known  
One-tenth of thy treasures has not yet been shown  
And what thou hast yielded, may serve but to lend  
A glimpse at the riches thou still hast to show,  
Remind us of others that also may send  
Crystallified chambers in blessings to flow.  
But not in her gold and her silver alone,  
Already this state in her splendor's outgrown  
The oldest of sisters, with iron and coal,  
With finest and plumpest and sweetest of grains,  
With herds which through parks and through val  
leys can stroll  
And people whose enterprise everything gains.

Her future will  
Be grander still!  
She's just begun  
Her glorious run,  
And ne'er will end  
Till from the top  
Her people send  
Their shoutings up!

# THE COLORADO MINER.

Ho for Colorado's mountains,  
Full of silver, glittering gold!  
They are everlasting fountains,  
Holding treasures, yet untold.

We are here, because we like it;  
We will stay, until our pluck  
And our perseverance strike it:  
Work we trust in, not in luck.

In the morning, we eat bacon  
And a piece of camp baked bread;  
Then, our simple repast taken,  
Mountain upward wend our tread.

Steep the trail, we are ascending,  
Heavy are the tools, we bear,  
But our hopefulness is blending  
With each hardship and each care.

Often over snow we wander,  
All the blessed, livelong year,  
But our faith is our commander,  
Takes away each doubt and fear.

Faith and hope, in fullest measure  
Do assure us of our luck,  
Tell us that a boundless treasure  
In our mining claim we've struck.

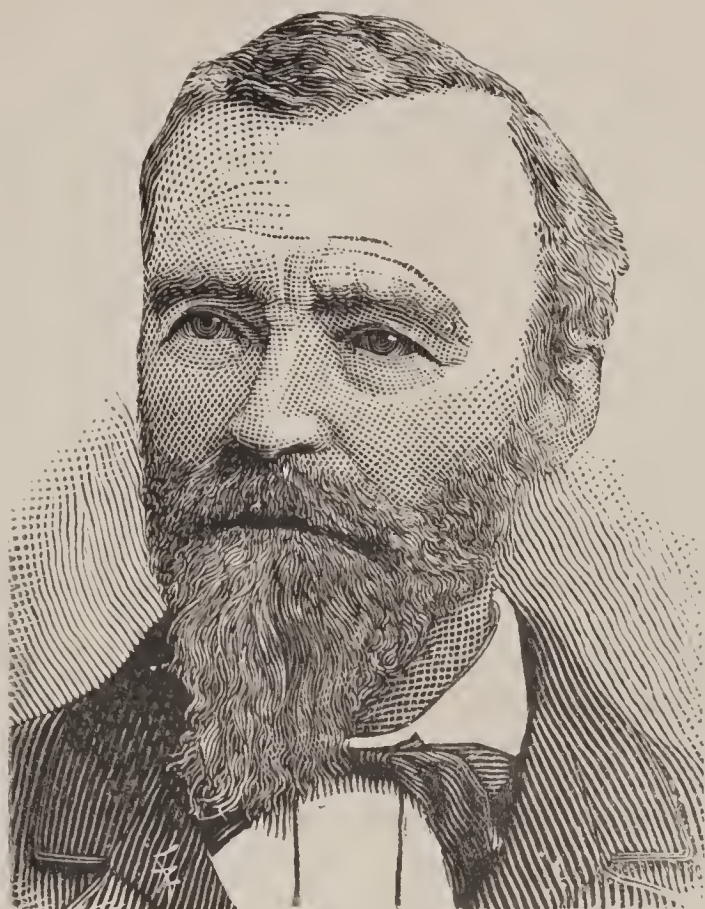
Thus we ply the pick and shovel,  
Drill and hammer, all the day;  
Nights, fatigued we, in our hovel,  
Dream the hours like kings away.





MILLS & CO. DUNDEE





Hon. William Gilpin,  
the First Governor of Colorado.

Biblical History commences with the story of Creation, and so should properly, the history of a State begin with the very first conception of its greatness.

Long even, before the very first foundation is laid to any great enterprise or work of history, the master-mind of genius must conceive all the details.

Such a mind is that of Gov. Gilpin, who was the pioneer, the very first path-finder through the West, and who then already, prophesied that here would be built a magnificent empire, even while yet all was a howling wilderness where only the war whoop of the savage was heard ringing through the atmosphere.

Descended from a historical ancestry, born amidst the scenes of a just then expanding nation which was destined to become

the crowning glory of all civilizations, bred and educated amidst surroundings of the most illustrious characters, listening to the wise teachings of those who held the very rudder of the "Ship of State", endowed by nature with a vigorous body, an indomitable energy and a mind which could absorb and retain all that is best in knowledge; William Gilpin seems to have been created to be the very factor of Providence for as high and noble, as it was a peculiar purpose.

Just two hundred years ago, this very year, Joseph Gilpin who was a Quaker, seeing that the government of England was maltreating his people, emigrated to America with his wife, nee Hannah Glover, settling on the Brandywine, in what now is Delaware County, Pa.. He reared a family of fifteen children, and from his second son, Samuel, sprang Thomas Gilpin, born in 1728, whose first son, Joshua, born in Philadelphia, in 1765, was father of eight children, the youngest being the subject of our sketch.

Joshua Gilpin was a man of great culture, of eminent abilities, and his society was sought by the most renowned of his time. At his house, Lafayette had his headquarters at the battle of the Brandywine. Joshua Gilpin also was a man of letters, being the author of a number of poems.

His wife, nee Mary Dilworth, was a fit consort for such a man, handsome, amiable and accomplished.

Both parents of our William Gilpin were conspicuous figures in the society of the historic names of their time, where the Washingtons, the Jeffersons, the Randolphs, the Franklins and many signers of the Declaration of Independence as well as warriors and statesmen moved.

William Gilpin was born on the 4th day of October 1822, and early in life evinced a special taste for history, poetry and physical geography as well as the French language which he learned to speak fluently.

Having spent two years at school in England and having visited Belfast where an elder brother of his was American



Consul, he came to Philadelphia, where he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, two years later,

Through the influence of President Jackson who always called him "my son," William obtained easy admission to West Point from where he graduated with honors.

Now his active life began. After a brief visit to England, he obtained, in July 1836, a commission as second lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoons and was sent to Missouri to obtain and drill recruits. In 1838, he was promoted first lieutenant and went to the Florida war where he was kept on continual scouting tours and skirmishes, during which Osceola, Coacooche, Blue Snake and other prominent Seminole chiefs were captured.

The war ended, Gilpin resigned his commission and, for a year had charge of the *MISSOURI ARGUS* at St. Louis, during the memorable and hard fought campaign which resulted in the triumphant re-election of Benton and Lynn, a result, largely due to Gilpin's masterly management of the *ARGUS*.

He was elected Secretary of the General Assembly of Missouri, but during the bitterness of the campaign, he had made so many enemies that he had to go constantly armed; an attempt was even made upon his life by a big bully, named Grimsey of whom the whole community stood in fear, but whom Gilpin completely vanquished in the encounter.

Having been admitted to the bar, he then commenced the practice of law at Independence, Mo., where he had his nominal residence until 1861.

In 1843, Gilpin who had always been anxious to explore the Great West, started for the Pacific Ocean expecting to make the trip, all alone, through a howling wilderness, swarming with hostile savages.

Accidentally, he fell in with the immortal Fremont and party whose company he enjoyed until they reached Walla Walla.

Proceeding to the upper Dalles, he procured a canoe and with three white companions and an Indian pilot, he went down the river to the lower Dalles, often being in extreme danger from the savages, and thence proceeded to Vancouver, where

he remained two months, gaining much valuable information.

The Hudson's Bay Company, thinking that he learned too much about the country for the game preserves, tried to kidnap him aboard a vessel, about to sail for the Sandwich Islands but Gilpin proved too shrewd for them.

Proceeding to Oregon City, he was there instrumental in organizing a provisional government and was commissioned to take a petition to the U. S. government, setting forth the condition of Oregon.

Then our hero undertook, amidst great dangers from savages floods and winds, a journey down the Willamette, out into the Columbia, to Astoria, from where, across swamps and through dense forests, he, at last reached the Pacific Coast.

On his return trip, he accidentally ran into an Indian camp, where nothing but his indomitable courage and audacity saved him from being massacred.

This trip was of great value to himself and the country.

Upon his return home, he was again made secretary of Missouri's general assembly.

After a visit to his mother in 1845, the young lieutenant visited Washington, where James Buchanan, then Secretary of State, was so fascinated with the recital of his travels that he took him to Pres. Polk who pronounced this most valuable information.

When Congress convened, the most prominent Senators and members often sought information from Gilpin, and a bill was formulated for a mail route to the mouth of the Columbia River.

But Gilpin's influence did not stop here.

He was requested to make a report to the Senate, which he did in a book of 47 pages, and which proved of the highest importance to the people.

The same year, the Mexican war having broken out, Gilpin was elected Major of the 1st. Missouri Vols. in which command he distinguished himself at the battle of Sacramento, but contracted a malarial fever which remained in his system for

ten years.

Although sick in bed, when Pres. Polk sent Gov. Edwards of Mo. to him, in the fall of 1847, to organize an army with which to suppress an Indian outbreak, he responded. As Lieut Col. of a battalion of eight Companies, he marched into the Indian country and wintered near the present site of Pueblo.

During the summer of 48, he fought nine battles with the various tribes, and his command took 253 scalps of warriors.

In November, he returned home, almost broken in health, and recovered only slowly under the treatment of eminent physicians in St. Louis, Louisville, Ky., and Philadelphia.

During this period he also laid out an addition to Independence and the town of Centropolis, now Kansas City.

In February, 1861, Col. Gilpin accompanied President-elect Lincoln from Springfield to Washington and was one of the guard of one hundred.

Pres. Lincoln considered him the one indispensable man for the position of Governor of Colorado and accordingly appointed him, which appointment was at once confirmed.

The first name of the territory, as placed into the bill, creating it, had been Jefferson Ter., which at Gilpin's suggestion was changed to Colorado. Without money or help from the new administration, Gov. Gilpin saved the territory to the Union, amongst the greatest and apparently insurmountable obstacles which only his great executive ability and systematic exactness could hold in check.

And although the slanderous tongues and foul means of his enemies, mostly secessionists, whose plans he had foiled, made it appear to the administration at Washington that a change would be for the best, yet Pres. Lincoln always had implicit confidence in Gov. Gilpin and requested him to retain charge until his successor should arrive.

In 1863, while on a trip with Frank Clark, treasurer of Wells, Fargo & Co. (who was killed) Gov. Gilpin was so seriously wounded that his life was despaired of. For forty

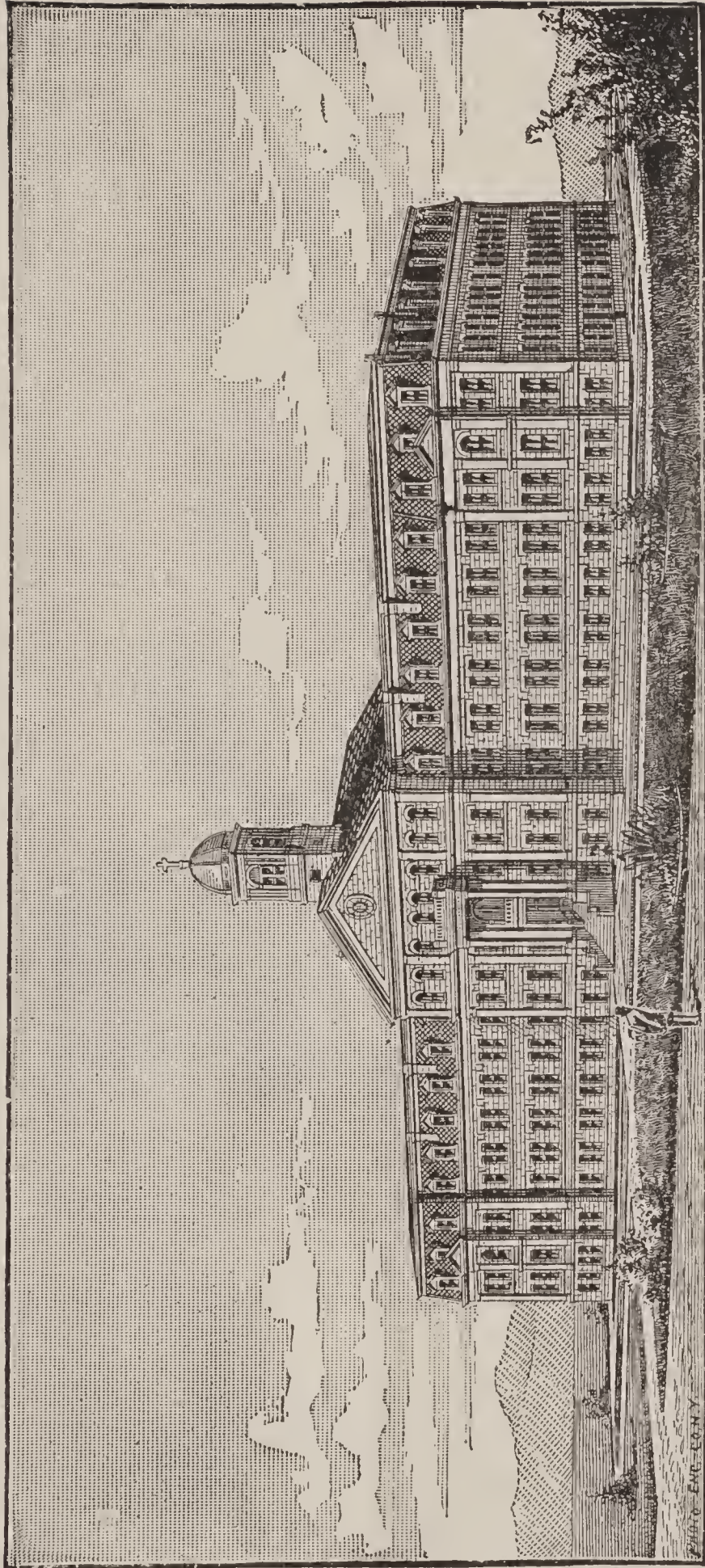


seven days he lay in bed at Sacramento, yet immediately upon his recovery, while still in a convalescent state, he managed to save his option on the Beaubien land grant of one million acres, one half of which was sold in Amsterdam, at \$1. an acre, being the means which assisted Gen'l. Palmer in raising the first \$60,000. with which to commence the construction of the D. & R. G. R. R. which was to run near the grant,

Thus has Gov. Gilpin ever been the first and original promoter of Colorado's greatness.

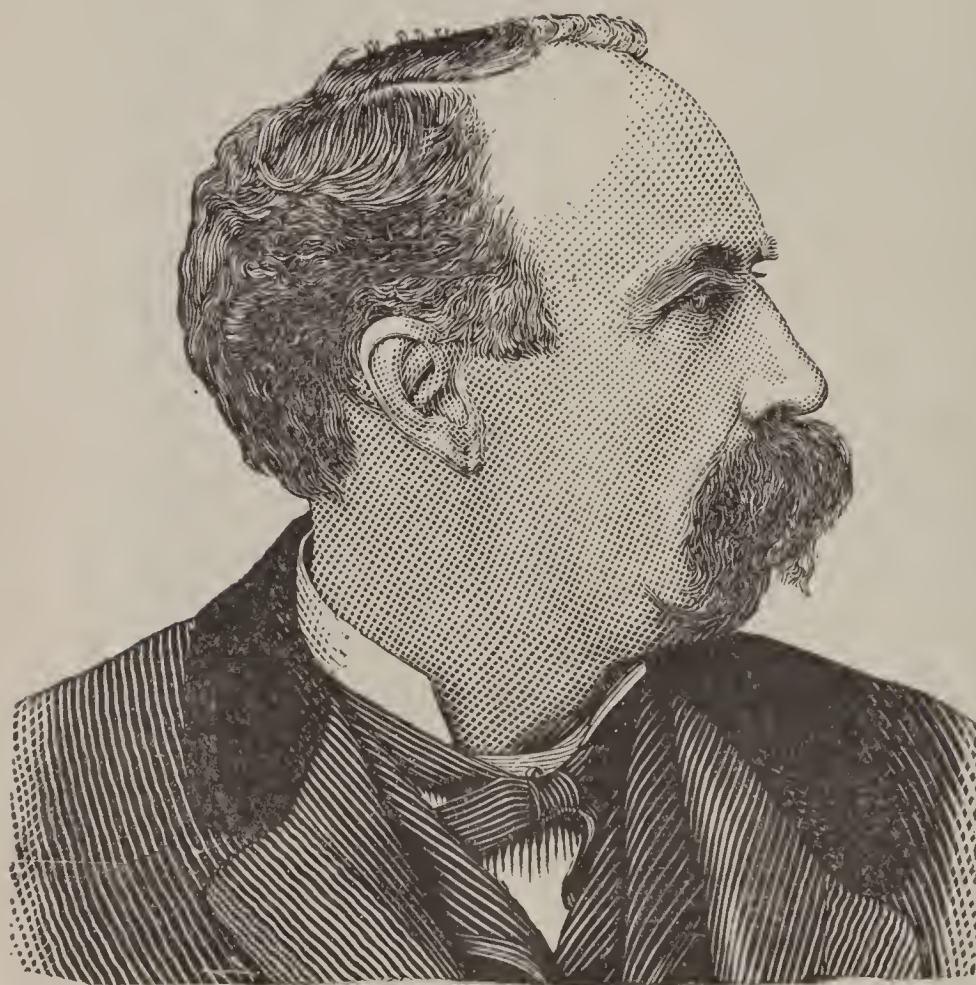
Gov. Gilpin is the fond father of three children, William and Mary, twins, and Louis, two years younger. Miss Mary has great musical talents, is amiable and graceful and a general favorite, while the two sons are the worthy descendants of such a sire.

Gov. Gilpin has published many books which are monuments to his thorough erudition, "The Central Gold Region," "The Mission of the North American People," ( a work which will live for the benefit of mankind, when Humboldt's "Cosmos" will be forgotten, ) and just now comes from the press the "Cosmopolitan Railway," a book on whose subject — one of the utmost importance to mankind — we speak in another and separate article.



JESUIT COLLEGE, NORTH DENVER.





HON. H. A. W. TABOR.

## THE DISCOVERY OF LEADVILLE.

EX U. S. SENATOR H. A. W. TABOR.

|                                   |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Great is the man who useful is,   | Bring him, what idlers call his luck, |
| Whose life to mankind is a bliss, | Whose energy has opened mines,        |
| Whose perseverance, courage,      | Whose judgment precious metals        |
| pluck                             | finds,                                |





The efforts of these men who  
toiled  
In anxious greed for shining gold  
Which down the beds of rivulets  
rolled.

A council then these spirits held.  
Their mocking laughs hoarsely  
yelled

O'er peaks,into the valleys down  
Wher' disappointing sorrows frown  
Upon the men who suffer want,  
Whose forms from cold and hunger  
ghaunt,  
But who determined are to find  
The idol of all greedy mind.

The chief of gnomes now takes  
the word  
There is no danger from this horde,  
As long as surface gold they seek  
By shoveling sand in stream and  
creek,

They don't appear to think or  
know  
What in the contacts lies below;  
Of silver ores they never dream,  
But follow every shallow stream,  
Contented with the smaller stake  
Where giant fortunes are to take.

These fellows never will expose  
Those treasures which the rocks  
inclose.

But listen! I hear augurs say  
That, after years, some distant day,

A persevering man will come  
Who, not contented with a crumb,  
Will cast his penetrating eye  
Into these vaults, where treasures  
lie.

And then, the portals opened  
wide,  
Forevermore, will pour a tide  
Of solid wealth into the hand  
Of commerce, over all this land.

Some years passed by. The  
little gold  
Which in those streams the sand  
did hold,  
Exhausted, for some time had  
been  
And cheerless was the desolate  
scene.

Then came a man from Ver-  
mont's hills,  
Whose fame the civilized world  
now fills,

But who at that time, was to fame  
A stranger. Tabor is his name.

As soon as he arrived, the gnomes  
Redoubled vigilance o'er the  
                                domes

In which the treasures, safely  
stored,  
All weak attempts of man ignored.

The chief of mountain sprites, at  
once,  
Saw that this Tabor's eagle glance

Through rocks and hills could  
penetrate.  
Accomplish what the Gods of Fate  
Alone could for Columbia do,  
The panic's hard times to subdue  
By everlasting streams of ore  
Such as no camp did yet outpour.

No miner called on him in vain,  
And yet, for years, no solid gain  
Rewarded him for all expense,  
Fate no encouragement him lends,  
Yet perseverance, firm and true,  
He knows, must everything sub-  
due,

He tries and always tries again,  
So that at last, the spirits can  
Resist the hero longer not  
And guide his miners to the spot,  
Where by but very little toil,  
They take from mountains' virgin  
soil

Such an amount of glittering  
store  
As mortal never found before.

The mountains now are full of

life,  
A miner's swarm in jealous strife,  
With pick and shovel, hammer,  
drill,  
Turn up the bowels of each hill,  
A city, as by magic, grows,  
Almost from out the ground arose.

But he whose persevering pluck  
Had first all these bonanzas struck,  
Builds temples to the muses'  
fame,  
By wise investments makes his  
name,  
A household word, all o'er the  
state,  
Which, by the magic now of fate  
Fore'ermore takes the foremost  
place,  
In all the wealth producers' race.

The people honor his great  
name,  
Indeed, immortal make his fame,  
And as the years are rolling by,  
His honors steadily multiply.





## REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS IN DENVER.

In all our great and rapidly developing country, there is no city whose growth has been as marvelous as that of Denver, the Queen City of the Plains, the gateway to the mountains with their untold wealth, and the focus where all the national highways between the gulf and the Coasts, center.

A comparison between the years 1870 and 1890, taken from the report of the Chamber of Commerce, affords more astonishing and yet real information than volumes of arguments could impart.

1870.

|                                          |             |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Inhabitants in Denver.....               | 4,731       |
| Number of dwellings.....                 | 1,128       |
| Cash value of all merchandise sales..... | \$8,500,000 |
| Value of manufactures.....               | 608,800     |
| Lumber trade.....                        | 600,000     |
| Coal trade.....                          | 165,000     |

|                                                                                         |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Country produce.....                                                                    | 950,000       |
| Tons freight received.....                                                              | 48,000        |
| Value flour manufactured .....                                                          | 75,000        |
| Value new buildings.....                                                                | 575,000       |
| Mining statistics.....                                                                  | none whatever |
| Residence lots, 25x125 feet. range in price from \$200 to \$800, according to location. |               |

1890.

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Number inhabitants in Denver..... | 150,000      |
| Number dwellings.....             | 37,500       |
| Real estate sales.....            | \$60,392,098 |
| Value of manufactures.....        | 40,453,269   |
| Lumber trade.....                 | 5,000,000    |
| Coal trade....                    | 2,500,000    |
| Tons freight received.....        | 900,000      |
| Value flour manufactured.....     | 1,706,973    |
| Produce of mines, 1890.....       | 36,000,000   |

But there are many improvements of importance, not mentioned in this table. The rapid transit lines now reach every addition within five miles from the center of the city, and run in every direction. Cable and Electric Cars, as well as steam motors of the very best patterns and construction are employed so that these additions are rapidly building up with fine residences as well as with the more modest homes of mechanics who work in the large shops and factories erected in these localities.

A building lot now brings ten times the price that was obtainable for a whole acre of ground only a few years ago; and yet the increase of value has hardly commenced, as the improvements of the past are only the beginning, new enterprises being planted with every spring.

School and church facilities in Denver are unsurpassed.

We have the second largest High School Building in the country. The graduates from this institution rank high.

The University of Denver has an observatory with the fifth largest telescope in the world.

Our eleven national banks are as safe as the safest in the country, the volume of wholesale business and amount of freight handled here, increases almost miraculously, from year to year.

Our public buildings and private residences are costly, elegant and models of the architectural art, but above all, our supply of water is pure and ample while our climate with the fresh ozone of

the mountain air is invigorating and almost in itself a cure of most ailments. — Many people have been cured of the asthma merely by living here.

Our real estate values, with all these advantages, are still much lower than those in most cities of our size, so that investors cannot possibly make a mistake, and need have no fear of shrinkage in value, but on the other hand, may calmly await the natural and unavoidable enhancement of values.

Denver never has had what you may call a boom; though rapid and steady, our growth has been most natural, consequently there can be no fear of a reaction such as other cities have known.

When out of fifty million dollars' worth of trust deeds, filed in two years, only 181 foreclosures took place, that fact alone proves the stability of our Real Estate values.

No investor can do better than buy Denver Realty, either inside or suburban, while those who desire to loan their funds at a better rate of interest than is obtainable in the East, can do so here with perfect security.

The Real Estate firms, mentioned in another place, are all reliable, and investors will find that they will as conscientiously attend to the business of nonresidents as they would to their own.

#### REAL ESTATE SALES FOR FOUR YEARS.

|                | 1886            | 1887            | 1888         | 1889         |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| January.....   | \$ 209,172 62   | \$ 1,683,839 00 | \$ 2,106,076 | \$ 6,346,392 |
| February.....  | 555,977 00      | 1,943,041 80    | 3,891,052    | 6,375,441    |
| March .....    | 508,468 00      | 3,477,569 28    | 5,108,985    | 6,111,029    |
| April.....     | 791,397 45      | 4,901,177 55    | 4,563,434    | 4,476,407    |
| May.....       | 915,922 21      | 3,598,841 02    | 4,212,028    | 3,874,032    |
| June.....      | 1,094,741 21    | 2,551,930 18    | 2,587,806    | 3,500,035    |
| July.....      | 882,395 90      | 1,758,249 90    | 1,944,450    | 2,950,860    |
| August.....    | 1,057,237 15    | 1,585,771 97    | 2,054,261    | 3,941,589    |
| September..... | 859,235 52      | 1,613,686 31    | 3,347,667    | 6,523,630    |
| October.....   | 892,520 30      | 1,610,123 63    | 3,516,273    | 4,584,029    |
| November.....  | 1,035,066 19    | 2,173,114 00    | 3,012,859    | 5,814,345    |
| December.....  | 2,219,077 36    | 2,342,298 00    | 5,591,654    | 5,894,309    |
| Total.....     | \$11,021,208 01 | \$29,345,451 82 | \$41,935,535 | \$60,392,098 |



Table showing loans for the year 1889 in detail.

| RATE.        | NO.    | AMOUNT.      | TOTALS BY MONTHS. |        |              |
|--------------|--------|--------------|-------------------|--------|--------------|
|              |        |              |                   |        |              |
| 5            | 19     | \$ 288,232   |                   |        |              |
| 5½           | 6      | 172,000      | January .....     | 1,276  | \$ 3,045,645 |
| 6            | 693    | 4,137,667    | February .....    | 1,148  | 2,720,724    |
| 6¼           | 1      | 170,000      | March .....       | 1,242  | 2,513,741    |
| 6½           | 17     | 248,950      | April .....       | 977    | 2,242,027    |
| 7            | 1,573  | 4,198,046    | May .....         | 847    | 2,120,526    |
| 7½           | 11     | 218,192      | June .....        | 827    | 2,152,912    |
| 8            | 7,351  | 14,191,617   | July .....        | 917    | 1,963,515    |
| 8½           | 2      | 23,500       | August .....      | 1,059  | 2,188,626    |
| 9            | 168    | 284,957      | September .....   | 938    | 2,055,583    |
| 10           | 1,800  | 2,966,222    | October .....     | 1,159  | 2,529,108    |
| 12           | 316    | 429,508      | November .....    | 1,260  | 3,262,510    |
| Miscel. .... | 889    | 1,917,638    | December .....    | 1,196  | 2,448,612    |
| Total .....  | 12,846 | \$29,246,529 |                   | 12,846 | \$29,246,529 |

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN DENVER FOR TEN YEARS:

| <i>Year</i>         | <i>Amount</i> |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1880.....           | \$ 3,517,362  |
| 1881.....           | 3,225,483     |
| 1882.....           | 2,838,488     |
| 1883.....           | 1,578,995     |
| 1884.....           | 1,900,426     |
| 1885.....           | 790,980       |
| 1886.....           | 2,000,661     |
| 1887.....           | 4,007,050     |
| 1888.....           | 6,049,386     |
| 1889.....           | 10,807,377    |
| 1890 estimated..... | 17,500,000    |



## MINING IN COLORADO.

Colorado leads all ~~the~~ mining States of the world in the production of precious metals. This leadership she assumed in 1880, by virtue of the largest returns and has retained it ever since with a steady growth which proves that there is nothing spasmodic about Colorado's mining, but that it rests on solid business principles for a foundation. From the days of trail blazers who went into the wilderness where Grizzlies and Mountain Lions were the Monarchs, down to the days of the magnificent vestibule train which carries you to the very mouth of the mining shaft, the same indomitable spirit of American energy has steadily pushed the progress of mining work onward in our beautiful Centennial State until now our facilities for every detail of our work, our means of transportation and our plants for the reduction of the ores surpass those of all other mining regions in the world, while for natural richness our resources are simply matchless.

Mining in Colorado is still in its infancy, not one tenth of our mountain area has been properly prospected, and, every year, new mines are found which take high rank.

We have in Denver a large company of millionaires who came here poor and have the mining industry to thank for the foundations of their fortunes and indeed for nearly all they have.

Many people claim, and they do so seriously that mining does not pay, is a lottery, depends on luck and cannot be depended upon.

The very fact that Colorado, last year, made an output of over \$36,000,000 in gold and silver, of which more than sixty per cent can be accounted as clear, net profits, must thoroughly refute the idle talk of all such foolish wiseacres.

As a matter of fact, there is not an industry under the sun which pays as well as mining.

Statistics prove that it is safer than railroading, banking, merchandising, nay than farming itself.

For the precious metals there is always a ready market, and there never can be any over production.

With the great inventions, made these last three decades, a few men now perform as much agricultural work as was formerly done by many; hence farming does not, in proportion, employ as many hands as formerly, and many young men crowd our Cities where in consequence everything is overdone, and thus hard times are the natural result.

Then again, while the volume of business in our country has largely grown, the circulating medium has not been increased in proportion.

We all know that our country needs more money, and while it is a known fact that our North American Andes contain large quantities of gold and silver, out of which to coin money, such a state of affairs should not exist.

If a majority of our people who have money to invest, instead of placing it into speculative real-estate deals which create no values but only enhance fictitious valuations, would place it into mining enterprises, they would not only make very handsome







profits for themselves, but mining would receive such an impetus that our output would soon double and treble and there would be a sufficiency of currency with which to transact the business of the country without a stringency in the money market.

Nor need people be rich in order to invest in mining.

As small a sum as \$100 and even \$50 may be employed with very satisfactory results. It is not necessary to invest in the largest properties or the highest priced stocks. When you buy a lot in a grown up town, you have to pay a price which leaves small chance for a great increase, but where you bought in the embryo city at small cost, there you reaped your harvest when the city became a Metropolis.

Just so in mining. Prospects give you larger opportunities for profits than mines do, and they afford you nearly always exactly the same degree of safety.

In mining as in other securities and staples there are stock manipulators who daily press down or raise up prices and have comparatively very little to do with legitimate mining, except to use its honest name for unholy gains.

But there are hundreds of honest sons of toil who hammer the drill, and use the pick and shovel, pack burros and do real camp work. These are the men who know more about mining than the kid-gloved gentry. They are the safest guides for the investor by far, and we would advise our reader to address these men.



FOUNTAIN on Public Square at MANITOU SPRINGS, donated to the City by HON. J. B. WHEELER, the Banker and Bonanza King of Aspen and Manitou, one of Colorado's most enterprising men.





CITY HALL. U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE. COURT HOUSE. CAPITOL, MINT.



## STATE OFFICERS OF COLORADO.

Terms expire January 1893.

Governor, John L. Routt.

Lieutenant Governor, Wm. Story.

Secretary of State, E. J. Eaton.

Treasurer, Jas. N. Carlisle.

Superintendent Public Instruction, N. B. Coy.

Attorney General, J. H. Maupoin.

Adjutant General, W. A. Kennedy.

Warden of Penitentiary, W. A. Smith.

### STATE LAND BOARD:

John L. Routt., Governor.

E. J. Eaton, Secretary of State.

S. H. Maupoin, Attorney General.

N. A. Coy, Superintendent Public Instruction.

Register, Matt France,

Dep'y. Reg., W. W. Ware.

Appraiser, J. M. Galloway.

### STATE BOARD OF CAPITOL MANAGERS:

Governor, John L. Routt.

Ex-Governor, J. A. Cooper.

C. A. Hughes, Jr.

Otto Mears.

Benj. F. Crowell.

### STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES:

Rev. Myron Reed.

Dennis Sheedy,

John C. Hay.

Jacob S. Apple.

William F. Holcomb.

B. F. Johnson.

### UNITED STATES SENATORS.

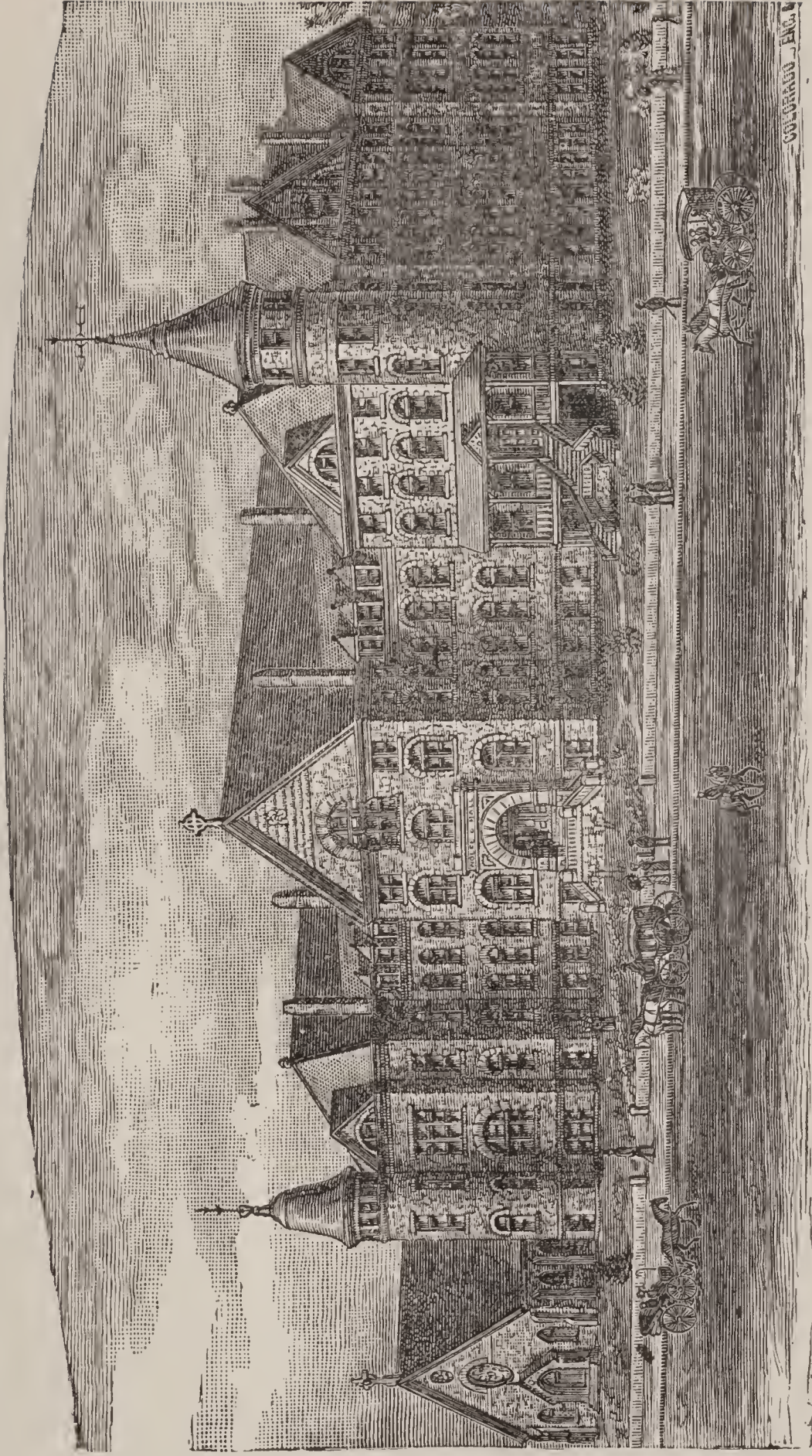
H. M. Teller.

Ed. O. Wolcott,

### REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Hosea Townsend.





WOLFE HALL, DENVER.

COLORADO, ENG.





## HISTORY OF COLORADO.

The history of the great Centennial State, probably begins in the dim dawn of tradition, when Indian lore pointed to the mountain ridges for the great motherlode of gold.

This was a dream which, in the very nature of things, could not be realized then. — It has been, since, although in a very modified form, yet fully as magnificent.

The chevalier Coronado found not the gold, when he came in 1540, by command of his emperor Charles V, the tyrant of the Reformation. Although he was a great Knight of the blood, yet he lacked the brain and the nerve by which later prospectors unlocked the treasure vaults of the Rockies.

The perils of his expedition which were of a very different character from those, the undaunted Knight had ever before encountered, upset his reason, and Charles V profited only the empty title of Sovereign over a howling wilderness, where hords of savages roamed and lived and hunted, while not one of them ever knew that such a Majesty lived and wanted to be acknowledged.

And these savages were not again molested for a long time.

In 1805, Lieut. Zebulon Pike with twenty three men of the U. S. Army, made his way to the Peak which has, ever since, borne his name.

He discovered no gold, but he found what has been of more value to the State of Colorado and to the people of all the world, he first tasted the finest mineral waters on the globe, the great life giving fountains of Manitou.

In 1819, Col. S. H. Long came out and gave his name to one of the prominent peaks of the State, but he also effected no permanent settlement.

The expeditions of Col. Bonneville, in 1832 and of the "Pathfinder" Fremont in 1842 — 1844, resulted in no establishments.

Indeed, the settlements of the State, like those of the early colonies, were made in two different quarters, one South, one North.

The Southern part of the State has the oldest settlements, just as Jamestown is prior to Plymouth Rock.

In 1854, Lafayette Head (since then Lieut. Gov. of Colo.) with fifty men from New Mexico formed the Conejos settlement, where a Jesuit Mission and school were established, soon after. This settlement was, in 1855, besieged by the Utes and Apaches, and the good fathers as well as their flock experienced great hardships.

Other settlements rapidly grew up in Southern Colorado, the principal industry being sheep-raising. Even agriculture thrived, so much so, that in 1864 already, Maj. Head erected the first flouring mill in that section of the State.

It will be understood that Southern Colorado was settled principally by people of Spanish extraction, a fact which is still apparent every where, especially in the nomenclature of the country.

The Northern part of Colorado probably acknowledges Green Russell of Georgia with his party as the first permanent settlers.

They arrived in 1858, just after the financial crash of 1858, when everybody wanted gold.

Russell Gulch is known to this day.

This portion of the State was then a portion of the Territory of

Kansas, and as soon as the first scant settlements had been made at Auraria, (now West Denver) Denver, Boulder, Fountain City, etc., the County of Arapahoe, Kansas, was organized.

In 1859, came the Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek gold excitements. John H. Gregory came to Central and Black Hawk and discovered gold.

In those days, mining was carried on in a somewhat primitive way. The discoverer, by the Mining District laws, was allowed only 200 feet on the lode, while all others could have but 100 feet.

In Placers on Tarryall creek, each man was allowed 150 feet along the stream.

In 1858, W. A. H. Loveland founded Golden, and in the same year, on April 23rd, the first newspaper in Colorado, the ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, was issued. The same paper is still, after thirty-two years, a flourishing daily, and a credit to modern Journalism and a western monument to Western pluck, perseverance and enterprise, having withstood the greatest calamities and always risen, like a Phoenix, to more magnificent usefulness.

In 1859, also the Pikes Peak Express Company established a stage line from the Missouri River to Denver. The distance of over seven hundred miles was then made in six days and nights. Only six passengers could find room. Look at the contrast, now now we have a dozen heavy trains come in every day. In 1862, this stage line passed into the ownership of Ben Holliday, and later on, into that of Wells Fargo & Co.

Our people early had ambition to be a State. In 1859 already, a Constitutional Convention assembled, but the organic law, they framed, was rejected by a vote of 2007 against it with only 649 for it.

In Oct., 1859, B. D. Williams was sent to Washington to organize Jefferson Territory. That was the first name of Colorado, Gov. Gilpin finally named the future State.

In 1860, was established the famous Pony Express which made the distance from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast in from eight to nine days, while formerly the trip by steamer, from New



York to San Francisco had taken fully three weeks. Soon, all the U. S. Mail was carried by this conveyance. The riders had to be bold and vigilant men, they were often attacked by Indians even the relay stations were frequently sacked and the stock, kept there for changes, driven off by the savage aborigines,

In those days, the freight rates were ten to twenty cents a pound, an enormous price, compared with to-day although only about one fifth of what they had been, a few years previous.

The gold out-put, thus early, was considerable

Placers, alone from 1860-63, produced in:

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Boulder County, . . . . . | \$ 400,000 |
| Gilpin, " " . . . . .     | 2,500,000  |
| Clear Creek, " . . . . .  | 1,600,000  |
| Park, County . . . . .    | 1,500,000  |
| Summit, " " . . . . .     | 5,000,000  |

Besides the lode mining which, especially in Gilpin County, produced very much more.

The Territory of Colorado was finally organized by Act of Congress, on February, 26th, 1861, and Col. Wm. Gilpin appointed the first Governor.

He arrived in May, and at once took a census finding the population to be 25,320 of whom only 4,484 were females.

Without a dollar or any aid from the general government Gov. Gilpin, organized and equipped two regements of soldiers who rendered splendid service for the Union.

H. P. Bennett was the first delegate in Congress.

In May 1862, John Evans of Chicago succeeded Wm. Gilpin as Governor.

On July 11th, 1864, a State Convention again assembled, Congress having, previously, passed an enabling act, but the Constitution was again rejected by a vote of 5006 to 4219.

The next year, another Convention formed a Constitution. It was adopted by 3025 votes against 2870, while, at the same election negro suffrage was defeated by 476 votes for, to 4192 against it.

In November 1865, the first State officers were chosen, as follows; Governor, Wm. Gilpin, Lieut. Gov., G. A. Hinsdale, Congressman, Geo. M. Chilcott. U. S. Senators, John Evans and Jerome B. Chaffee.

But they could not take their seats, as Pres. Andrew Johnson vetoed the bill, admitting the State.

In 1876, finally, the State was admitted, and the following State officers were chosen:

Governor, John L. Routt.  
 Lieut. Gov. Lafayette Head.  
 Sec'y. State, Wm. M. Clark.  
 Auditor, D. C. Crawford,  
 Treas. Geo. C. Corning,  
 Attorney Gen'l, A. J. Sampson,  
 Supt. Public Inst., J. C. Shattuck,

In 1876, the total vote of the State was 27,470, in 1878, 28,759 the Census of 1870 showed a total population of 39,864, of which there were 24,720 males and 15,044 females.

Colorado's greatest development only commenced with her admission into the Union. At that time, Denver and Pueblo were mere villages, Leadville was not in existence, Trinidad not known. To-day these are centers of trade and activity.

In 1876, Colorado's total mineral output was \$6,191,907, in 1890, \$29,880,734.

The discovery of carbonates at Leadville, was by all means the most important event in the State's history.

A large city sprung up as if by magic, large fortunes were made, thousands of men were employed, but above all the first men who wrought this great change, with true patriotism and State—loyalty, invested their means in the development of the State.

Gov. Tabor's example in erecting magnificent structures at Denver, was soon followed by others, and the city first, commenced to be a Metropolis.

The State Governor's of Colorado have been:

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| John L. Routt, R. elected | 1876.   |
| F. W. Pitkin, R. “        | 1878-80 |
| J. B. Grant, D, “         | 1882    |
| B. E. Eaton, R. “         | 1884    |
| Alva Adams, D. “          | 1886    |
| Job A. Cooper, R. “       | 1888    |
| John L. Routt, R. “ “     | 1890    |

The U. S. Senators of Colorado, have been:

|                            |      |
|----------------------------|------|
| H. M. Teller, elected,     | 1876 |
| Jerome B. Chaffee, “       | 1876 |
| N. P. Hill, “              | 1879 |
| Geo. M. Chilcott appointed | 1882 |
| H. A. W. Tabor, elected    | 1883 |
| Thos. Bowen, “             | 1883 |
| Henry M. Teller, “         | 1885 |
| Ed O. Wolcott, “           | 1889 |
| Henry M. Teller, “         | 1891 |

The State has been represented in Congress by Thos. B. Patterson from '76 to '79. James B. Belford from '79 to '85, G. G. Symes from 85 to 89 and since then by Hosea Townsend. All these Representatives are Republicans, except Mr. Patterson who is a Democrat.

Since '79, the discovery of Leadville, the history of the State has been one continuous and grand onward march to greatness and prosperity. In 84, another marvelously rich camp, Aspen, now a thriving city, was added to the sources of wealth, and has since been a close rival to Leadville.

In another place, we give the output of 90, by counties.

Many new camps which have not yet had the benefit of capital are ready to come to the front.

Under Gov. Adams' administration, the Utes were inclined to make trouble, but the Colorado militia promptly suppressed them and they have not annoyed any one since, indeed they have been removed from the State.





ROYAL GORGE, GRAND CANON, ON LINE OF D. & R. G.  
R. R. THIS IS THE GRANDEST WORKMANSHIP OF THE  
ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE IN AMERICA.

## STATE SENATE

|                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| W. H. Adams            | Alamosa          |
| D. C. Bailey (Elbert)  | Kiowa            |
| M. S. Bailey (Park)    | Fairplay         |
| H. S. Balsinger        | Central City     |
| C. Barela              | Trinidad         |
| Fred Betts             | Pueblo           |
| M. B. Carpenter        | Denver           |
| F. T. Cochrane         | Denver           |
| J. F. Gardner          | Frankstown       |
| Wm. Gelder             | Glenwood Springs |
| A. T. Gunnell          | Leadville        |
| A. F. Howes            | Fort Collins     |
| J. A. Israel           | Salida           |
| John King              | Leadville        |
| J. W. McGreery         | Greeley          |
| A. A. McGovney         | Colorado Springs |
| A. B. McKinley         | Denver           |
| J. Y. Oliver           | Leadville        |
| F. W. Smith (Mesa)     | Denver           |
| B. L. Smith (Huerfano) | Ft. Garland      |
| Amos Steck             | Denver           |
| A. Walters             | West Cliff       |
| R. B. Weiser           | Gorgetown        |
| R. C. Wells            | Golden           |
| R. H. Whitney Jr.      | Boulder          |
| L. N. White            | Ouray            |
| Mr. President          |                  |
| Wm. Story              | Ouray            |



Members of the Lower House of the Eight General Assembly  
of Colorado.

|                                                  |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| A. P. Adams . . . . .                            | Rico             |
| C. H. Alden . . . . .                            | La Junta         |
| E. M. Ammons . . . . .                           | Castle Rock      |
| George Bell . . . . .                            | Pueblo           |
| C. Bowman . . . . .                              | Walsenburg       |
| E. A. Bromley . . . . .                          | Brighton         |
| J. S. Brown (Araphoe) . . . . .                  | Denver           |
| H. R. Brown (Jefferson P. O. Box 1160,<br>Denver |                  |
| C. M. Campbell . . . . .                         | Denver           |
| D. F. Carmichael . . . . .                       | Brighton         |
| F. F. Castello . . . . .                         | Florissant       |
| C. J. Chapman . . . . .                          | Fort Collins     |
| F. M. Coombs . . . . .                           | Aspen            |
| George Dollis . . . . .                          | Leadville        |
| R. Eaton . . . . .                               | Leadville        |
| H. H. Eddy . . . . .                             | Axial            |
| N. Eldodt . . . . .                              | Alamosa          |
| J. R. Flickinger . . . . .                       | Pueblo           |
| J. W. Hanna . . . . .                            | Durango          |
| S. W. Hathaway . . . . .                         | Fort Garland     |
| J. J. Hendricks . . . . .                        | Trinidad         |
| A. R. Kennedy . . . . .                          | Buena Vista      |
| M. Leahy . . . . .                               | Central          |
| E. Mitchell . . . . .                            | Silver Cliff     |
| D. W. Mullin . . . . .                           | Denver           |
| J. Nowland . . . . .                             | Leadville        |
| T. F. O'Mahoney . . . . .                        | Leadville        |
| T. O'Connor . . . . .                            | Boulder          |
| J. E. Reynolds . . . . .                         | Colorado Springs |
| W. H. Richards . . . . .                         | Central City     |
| A. P. Rittenhouse . . . . .                      | Denver           |

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| C. W. Sanborn          | Boulder      |
| L. B. Schwanbeck       | Denver       |
| F. P. Secor            | Boulder      |
| R. T. Shaw             | Silver Plume |
| W. Sullivan            | Silverton    |
| T. Thornton            | Canon City   |
| J. F. Topping          | Dumont       |
| L. R. Tucker           | Agate        |
| H. W. Twombly          | Brush        |
| William Van Der Weyden | Denver       |
| Ralph Voorhees         | Denver       |
| R. P. Wallace          | Del Norte    |
| O. M. Warner           | Gilman       |
| D. P. Wilmot           | Evergreen    |
| R. L. Wooten           | Trinidad     |
| G. H. Zacharias        | Lake City    |
| Speaker Jesse White    | Silver Cliff |





## COUNTY OFFICERS

| Counties.   | County Clerk.   | Treasur.           | County Judge.     |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Archuleta   | E. M. Taylor    | J. L. Dowell       | J. M. Archuleta   |
| Baca        | J. E. Church    | R. W. Devinny      | E. C. Nowells     |
| Bennt       | H. Frey         | J. E. Donlan       | J. Bradford       |
| Boulder     | J. Cowin        | D. R. McNaughton   | G. Rogers         |
| Chaffee     | E. G. Bettis    | J. M. Bonney       | R. Linderman      |
| Cheyenne    | W. L. Patchen   | J. W. Lamb         | R. H. Sheets      |
| Clear Creek | B. C. Catrar.   | J. M. Watts        | L. H. Shephard    |
| Conejos     | D. Frank        | C. H. Brinkenstein | L. M. Peterson    |
| Costilla    | C. F. Meyers    | F. Sauches         | Vacant            |
| Custer      | A. H. Henning   | J. Dietz           | J. G. Schweeghart |
| Delta       | A. Wishart      | A. K. Howard       | G. W. Henry       |
| Dolores     | F. R. Lewis     | W. W. Parshall     | A. Kennedy        |
| Douglas     | H. Jones        | G. A. Triplett     | R. E. Palur       |
| Eagle       | G. E. Bowland   | J. L. Campbell     | J. B. Phillippi   |
| Elbert      | L. Rainsay      | G. A. Wood         | G. Fahrion        |
| El Paso     | F. W. Howbert   | H. C. McCreery     | J. W. Severy      |
| Fremont     | G. R. Cassedy   | L. E. Frank        | M. S. Adams       |
| Garfield    | T. W. Leonard   | J. F. McLean       | J. L. Noonan      |
| Giipin      | J. S. Updegraff | D. A. Homer        | W. J. Thomas      |
| Grand       | E. J. Jones     | W. P. Faris        | D. Bock           |
| Gunnison    | S. P. Spencer   | P. Daily           | J. M. McDougal    |
| Hinsdale    | G. F. Fry       | D. S. Hoffman      | T. J. McKenna     |
| Huerfano    | F. O. Roof      | A. Levy            | H. Dalyre         |
| Jefferson   | A. Townsend     | C. T. Clark        | J. M. Barnes      |
| Kiowa       | W. Lafferty     | R. Miller          | R. W. Hutchcraft  |
| Kit Carson  | D. Kavanaugh    | G. B. Bent         | P. B. Godsman     |
| Lake        | E. Dale         | M. F. Eagan        | W. R. Hall        |

|            |                  |                   |                   |
|------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| La Plata   | G. Weaver        | J. F. Bell        | H. Garbanati      |
| Larimer    | J. D. Budrow     | F. P. Stover      | H. J. Garbutt     |
| Las Animas | J. M. Garcia     | T. B. Collier     | W. G. Hines       |
| Lincoln    | A. K. Ladue      | J. P. Dickinson   | J. W. Williams    |
| Logan      | C. L. Lake       | M. Thingaw.       | C. E. Armour      |
| Mesa       | A. C. McCune     | T. B. Crawford    | W. A. Marsh       |
| Montezuma  | F. Humble        | J. White          | M. T. Morris      |
| Montrose   | J. B. Killan     | H. W. Christopher | A. G. Thompson    |
| Morgan     | T. D. Heiskell   | W. B. Sinton      | J. H. Jones       |
| Otero      | J. E. Ganger     | J. Fisher         | U. Sebree         |
| Ouray      | F. J. Parkins    | J. S. Myers       | W. M. Stewart     |
| Parks      | A. E. Vandusen   | J. W. Sykes       | J. Ifinger        |
| Phillips   | C. E. McPherson  | B. A. Hoskins     | J. Glynn          |
| Pitkin     | A. Mulqueen      | L. D. Sweet       | P. England        |
| Prowers    | H. J. Gochenours | M. D. Parmenter   | J. K. Doughty     |
| Pueblo     | T. Thompson      | W. P. Gartley     | M. J. Galligan    |
| Rio Blanco | L. B. Walbridge  | H. J. Hay         | W. A. Greenstreet |
| Rio Grande | W. D. Gook       | O. Bonner         | J. H. Baxter      |
| Routt      | C. E. Baker      | S. D. Wilson      | J. W. Wallbridge  |
| Saguache   | C. D. Jones      | H. G. Wile        | R. H. Jones       |
| San Juan   | M. W. Emery      | F. B. Brown       | M. Stockman       |
| San Miguel | C. S. Watson     | J. Mc Williams    | W. L. McGarvey    |
| Sedgwick   | D. B. Morgan     | O. Liddel         | J. S. Carnhan     |
| Summit     | W. F. Forman     | H. H. Elwood      | T. E. Eastland    |
| Washington | W. H. Sherman    | A. S. George      | W. T. Skelton     |
| Weld       | F. P. Frost      | H. G. Thompson    | E. A. Thompson    |
| Yuma       | F. A. Williams   | A. N. Turney      | G. Pendleton.     |



# STATE OF COLORADO.

## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS, FROM JANUARY 1890 TO JANUARY 1892.

| COUNTY.          | NAME.                 | POST OFFICE.     |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Arapahoe.....    | A. D. Shepard.....    | Denver           |
| Archuleta.....   | W. P. Underwood.....  | Pagosa Springs   |
| Baca.....        | Charles Smith.....    | Springfield      |
| Bent.....        | Fred Ford.....        | Las Animas       |
| Boulder.....     | W. N. Casey.....      | Boulder          |
| Chaffee.....     | Lee Champion.....     | Buena Vista      |
| Cheyenne.....    | S. C. Perry.....      | Kit Carson       |
| Clear Creek..... | Henry Bowman.....     | Idaho Springs    |
| Conejos.....     | L. A. Norland.....    | La Jara          |
| Costilla.....    | Frederick Etter.....  | Fort Garland     |
| Custer.....      | Prior Walters.....    | Silver Cliff     |
| Delta.....       | P. M. Condit.....     | Delta            |
| Dolores.....     | Dr. F. Roys.....      | Rico             |
| Douglas.....     | P. H. Hammond.....    | Castle Rock      |
| Eagle.....       | James Dilts.....      | Red Cliff        |
| Elbert.....      | B. C. Killin.....     | Kiowa            |
| El Paso.....     | Reuben Berry.....     | Colorado Springs |
| Fremont.....     | B. G. Woodford.....   | Canon City       |
| Garfield.....    | S. M. White.....      | New Castle       |
| Gilpin.....      | F. B. McLean.....     | Central City     |
| Grand.....       | J. N. Pettengill..... | Grand Lake       |
| Gunnison.....    | Fueller.....          | Gunnison         |
| Hinsdale.....    | W. S. Elmendorf.....  | Lake City        |
| Huerfano.....    | Dr. T. D- Baird.....  | Walsenburg       |

|                 |                         |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Jefferson.....  | J. S. Eagleton.....     | Golden            |
| Kiowa.....      | F. E. Torbit.....       | Eads              |
| Kit Carson..... | D. S. Hatris.....       | Burlington        |
| Lake.....       | Dr. J. J. Crook..       | Leadville         |
| La Plata.....   | Chas. A. Pike.....      | Durango           |
| Larimer.....    | S. T. Hamilton.....     | Fort Collins      |
| Las Animas..... | Geo. C. Shields.....    | Trinidad          |
| Lincoln..       | H. A. Lowell.....       | Hugo              |
| Logan.....      | W. B. Wheeler.....      | Sterling          |
| Mesa.....       | E. T. Fisher.....       | Grand Junction    |
| Montezuma.....  | D. M. Longenbough.....  | Cortez            |
| Montrose.....   | J. J. Tobin.....        | Montrose          |
| Morgan.....     | W. F. Garver.....       | Fort Morgan       |
| Otero.....      | S. R. Lyon.....         | La Junta          |
| Ouray.....      | P. H. Shue.....         | Ouray             |
| Hark.....       | T. W. Duffy.....        | Alma              |
| Phillips.....   | C. B. Timberlake.....   | Holyoke           |
| Pitkin.....     | E. C. Stimson.....      | Aspen             |
| Prowers.....    | Geo. T. Feast.....      | Granada           |
| Pueblo.....     | J. P. Thurmond.....     | Pueblo            |
| Rio Blanco..... | C. W. Foreman.....      | Meeker            |
| Rio Grande..... | Jesse Stephenson.....   | Monte Vista       |
| Routt.....      | J. A. Campbell.....     | Steamboat Springs |
| Saguache.....   | T. M. Lyons.....        | Saguache          |
| San Juan.....   | Dr. J. W. Brown.....    | Silverton         |
| San Miguel..... | H. C. Lay.....          | Telluride         |
| Sedgwick.....   | E. H. Stevens.....      | Julesburg         |
| Summit.....     | Dr. B. A. Arbogast..... | Breckenridge      |
| Washington..... | E. M. Forbes.....       | Akron             |
| Weld.....       | W. C. Thomas.....       | Greeley           |
| Yuma.....       | M. W. Haver.....        | Yuma              |





ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.



FRONT ELEVATION OF THE BUILDING.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.



## HISTORY OF THE CITY OF DENVER.

Denver is truly the "marvel of the age." Here is a city which, when first founded, was six hundred miles from anywhere, surrounded by barren rocks and bleaker plains.

Chicago had her fertile fields and great lakes, Kansas City had fine agricultural lands and a fast developing country, all around her, but Denver, when first settled, was in midst of a trackless waste.

It took, indeed, men of great foresight, of courage and pluck, to locate here.

Marvelous, as it may seem, then already, several of our prominent men of to-day, foretold the present, and even the future, greatness of the State and City.

As Gov. Gilpin says, these men were not prophets nor the sons of prophets, neither were they over-sanguine; they merely used their keen powers of observation and drew the legitimate conclusions.

The first settlement of Denver was made, several miles up the Platte River and was known as the "Mexican Diggings," at the mouth of Dry Creek, where gold was then found in paying quantities, being, however, soon exhausted.

In November 1858, Auraria was laid out on the West bank of Cherry Creek, it being named by Green Russell after his town in Georgia.

Jack Jones built the first house, before the town site had been surveyed. One hundred and twenty five mansions, mostly dug-outs and log cabins, were erected during the winter 1858 - 9.

The St. Charles town site, now East Denver, was laid out about the same time and soon commenced to prosper. Very shortly after, the town site changed hands and was named Denver, in honor of J. W. Denver of Leavenworth, then Governor of Kansas, of which territory Arapahoe County formed a part.

Col. Richard D. Whitsitt, the Secretary of the new town company of Denver, was a liberal and enterprising man, he offered several lots to any one who would build a house, and in this way he kept nearly pace with the improvements of the rival town Auraria.

In March, 59, a saw mill arrived, and now the rivalry between the two towns on the two banks of Cherry Creek became more keen than ever.

March 28th, 1859, the first election for county officers was held and the pony express to the Missouri River established.

On April 21st of the same year, the first load of lumber arrived here and also Wm. N. Byers, with the material for the Rocky Mountains News.

The building of frame houses was now commenced and Denver's name and fame spread over the land.

In the summer of 1859, when both towns, Auraria and Denver, hardly contained three hundred houses. Horace Greeley paid the state a visit and convinced himself that the mountains contained gold. His card in the Rocky Mountain News and his letters to the New York Herald were the first effective, and prolably the most beneficial advertising, Denver and Colorado have ever had, as thousands read them and turned their eyes in this direction.

November 1859, the first legislature of Jefferson Territory met in Denver, and granted the city a charter with John C. Moore for Mayor. R. W. Steele acted as provisional Governor. As Congress had not authorized the organization of the territory, and Arapahoe County was still a portion of the Territory of Kansas, it is self evident that the acts of that legislature were void.

In 1860, and for years thereafter, Blake Street was the principal thoroughfare.

April 3rd, the towns of Auraria and Denver were consolidated, and in May 1860, Thos. Gibson established the first daily paper, the Rocky Mountain Herald.

January 26th 1861, Denver already polled 1291 votes, and East Denver polled the large majority of them, having completely outgrown the former rival, Auraria, now West Denver.

May 29th 1861, Hon. William Gilpin, the first territorial Governor arrived, just when his presence was most urgently needed. He found the settlement in a feverish state of excitement over the secession of the Southern States. As will be remembered, Russel and the first settlers had been Georgians, their Southern following was very large, and nothing but the firm hand and great executive ability of Gov. Gilpin could have saved the territory to the Union, at that time.

The legislature of 1861 gave the city the first valid charter.

April 16 th, 1852, Congress established the Denver mint, purchasing the private institution which Clark, Gruber & Co., had founded in 1860.

April 19th, 1863, the entire business portion of the city was laid in ashes, but was at once re-built in better shape.



May 19th, 1864, the great flood in Cherry Creek took place and did an immense amount of damage.

In the spring of 1865, there was great excitement, caused by the Indian war which, however was soon brought to a close.

In 1867, two rail roads commenced to build, both pointing this way; as they came nearer and nearer, Denver became more and more prosperous and real estate prices began to assume some proportions.

In 1868 Denver, almost unanimously, voted bonds for the construction of the Denver Pacific Railroad, and ground was broken; January 1st, 1869, Denver was for the first time connected with the world by telegraph wires, and June 22nd 1870, brought the first rail road train, soon followed, August 15th, by the first Kansas Pacific train. Both these events were occasions for great rejoicing.

It would fill volumes, were we to enumerate all the rail road enterprises, since inaugurated and completed. Suffice it to say that now nineteen rail roads center here and more will come in the near future. Over seventy trains daily enter the city. The Denver, Texas & Fort Worth R. R. brought us as close to salt water as Cincinnati is, and has made Denver a terminal point for most roads that heretofore considered the Missouri River as such.

Thus Kansas City and Omaha have actually become only important way stations on the trunk lines which run between Chicago and Denver.

While in 1860, the building of a two-story frame house was an event of importance, the erections of eight and nine story blocks are now the order of the day.

The City government is a vast machinery.

The City Treasurer, from Jan, to Dec., 1st, 1890, received \$958,020.55 and disbursed \$998,820.32, the grand total of the money he handled, being \$1,213,359.98.

The expenditures were:

|                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Police and Jail.....        | \$ 117,327.60 |
| Fire Department.....        | " 148,734.59  |
| Sprinkling .....            | " 45,055.83   |
| Public Parks.....           | " 13,232.64   |
| Water.....                  | " 68,634.71   |
| Health Department.....      | " 62,090.29   |
| City Engineer.....          | " 19,349.18   |
| Public Improvements.....    | " 112,742.24  |
| Electric Light and Gas..... | " 52,875.95   |
| Sewers.....                 | " 99,125.13   |

The school system of Denver will compare with that of any city in America.

There are three High Schools, the one of East Denver being the second largest High School Building in the U. S. and was erected at a cost of \$300,000.

It would lead too far to give an elaborate description of it. Then there are twenty-six other large school houses, valued at two millions and the following private institutions. The University of Denver, (Methodist Episcopal) with very extensive buildings, Manual Training School, Art School, Medical School and the splendid new Chamberlain Observatory, whose telescope ranks fifth in the United States.

College of the Sacred Heart (Jesuit, built of stone), costing half a million dollars.

Wolfe Hall, Ladies Seminary, (Episcopal), splendid new stone building in a beautiful location, the value of the property being a quarter of a million.

Jarvis Hall, Boys' College (also Episcopal), a magnificent new brick building, also in a suburb location and costing \$75,000.

Ladies' College, Vassar (Baptist) which is to cost \$250,000.

St. Mary's Academy (Sisters of Loretto), one of the oldest and best attended institutions of the city, the property being worth a quarter of a million.

The Gross Medical College.

The Colorado Medical and Surgical Institute.

The State School of Mines is located at Golden, ten miles from the city. Denver also has four Commercial Colleges and numerous private schools, including free evening schools, during winter.





## THE DENVER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The first Board of Trade in Denver was organized November 14th 1867, when the city had hardly three thousand inhabitants, with the following officers:

Pres. John Smith; first and second vice presidents, John Pierce and Isaac Brinker; directors, W. M. Clayton, J. H. Morrison F. Z, Salomon, J. M. Strickler, Geo. Tritch, D. H. Moffat, Richard E. Whitsitt and J. Sidney Brown.

Henry C. Leach was secretary and Frank Palmer treasurer. Most of these gentlemen are still prominent in the city's business circles.

The main efforts of this organization were directed towards rail road building, although they exercised great influence over public enterprises and did much for the State's future.

When, however, the main object had been accomplished by the advent of two railroads, the board died out, about the year 1862, and for eight years, Denver was without such an organization.

November 12th 1880, when Denver had already commenced to put on Metropolitan airs and attained a population of 36,000, the "Merchants" Board of Trade was organized, with Joseph T. Cornforth as Pres., J. F. Brown and N. B. Mc Crary vice presidents and Louis Mathews Secretary.

In 1881, the word "Merchants" was eliminated and the Board of Trade incorporated under State law.

In 1882, N. B. Mc Crary was chosen Tres., W. S. Marshall, secretary, and W. J. Kinsey treasurer.

The Board did much for the city, as a deliberative body but only seldom held open board for the sale of merchandise, and no records were kept of the transactions.

In 1883, A. W. Waters was chosen Pres., J. F. Mathews and M. J. McNamara vice-pres., W. M. Bliss, treas. and W. S. Marshall, secretary.

January 1st. of the following year, a Chamber of Commerce was organized.

A large membership was at once secured, a building fund established into which all initiation fees (\$50 each) were paid, and the annual dues were fixed at \$12.00

January 29th. the following officers were elected: Pres., R. W. Woodbury; vice presidents, H. A. W. Tabor, John H. Martin, James Duff and Jacob Scherer Directors, J. T. Brown, D. H. Moffat, Edward Eddy, M. J. McNamara, Edward B. Light, B. P. Brasher, John Evans, J. J. Riethman, A. W. Waters, W. J. Kinsey, Nelson Hallock and Charles Hallack.

In March of the same year, the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade were consolidated, when a new constitution and by-laws were adopted, and all the old officers resigning, the following Board of Directors chosen. R. W. Woodbury, J. F. Brown, J. F. Mathews, M. J. McNamara, John Evans, Rodney Curtis, Joseph T. Cornforth, Jacob Scheerer, H. A. W. Tabor, Edward B. Light, Nelson Hallock, Chas. F. Wilson and C. B. Kountze.

Committees were appointed, and each assigned its work, Those on railroad and manufactures have done especially valuable services.

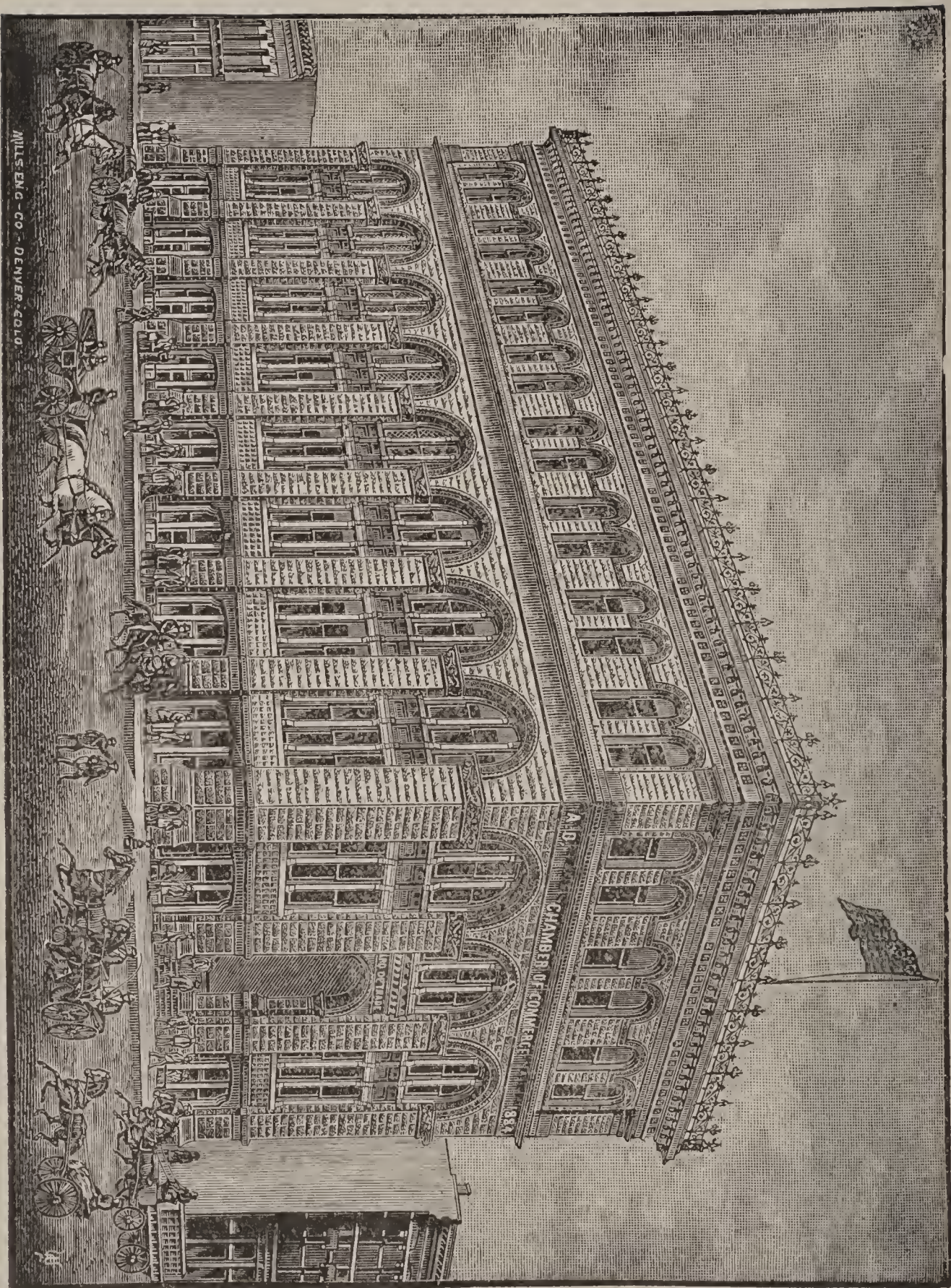
In 1884, the Chamber took the Exposition in hand. This great undertaking had been a disastrous failure to the originators. Although the exhibition has never been a financial success, it has been of incalculable benefit to all the material interests of the State and City, has brought a large amount of capital and built up important enterprises. No exposition did more in this respect than the one held in 1884.

In December, 1884, notice was given that on January, 1st., of the following year, the initiation fee would be raised to \$100. The enrollment was rapid, and when January, 1st., arrived, the membership was 432. A resolution was then passed, limiting the membership to 450.

The officers for the year 1884 were: President, R. W. Woodbury, vice-presidents, M. J. McNamara and J. F. Mathews; treasurer, W. D. Todd, secretary, Frank Hall.

This first year of the Chamber's existence was one of great activity for the welfare of the city. A charter was planned for adoption by the incoming legislature, also a fee bill to prohibit County officers from making extortionate





Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade.



charges, the building fund was much enlarged a reduction of freights secured from the railways, and in fine the work done was so satisfactory that all the directors and officers were, in 1885, re-elected.

September, 23rd., 1885, the building now occupied by the Chamber, was dedicated with the usual ceremonies. In the selection of the site the officers exercised a great deal of practical shrewdness, as they finally, secured the ground on a lease for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of one dollar.

July, 17th., 1885, it was first decided to found a mercantile library which should be free to all the people.

The year 1885, if possible surpassed the preceding one for usefulness. The railroads had discriminated against Denver, and this fact had kept away many enterprises. An agreement was effected with them which made every thing fair and satisfactory. The Board published this fact to the world, and several valuable institutions were the result. Steps were also taken to establish here military post which, by persistent efforts has become an established fact.

In 1886, the directors again re-elected all the officers, a fact which shows how acceptably they had performed their work.

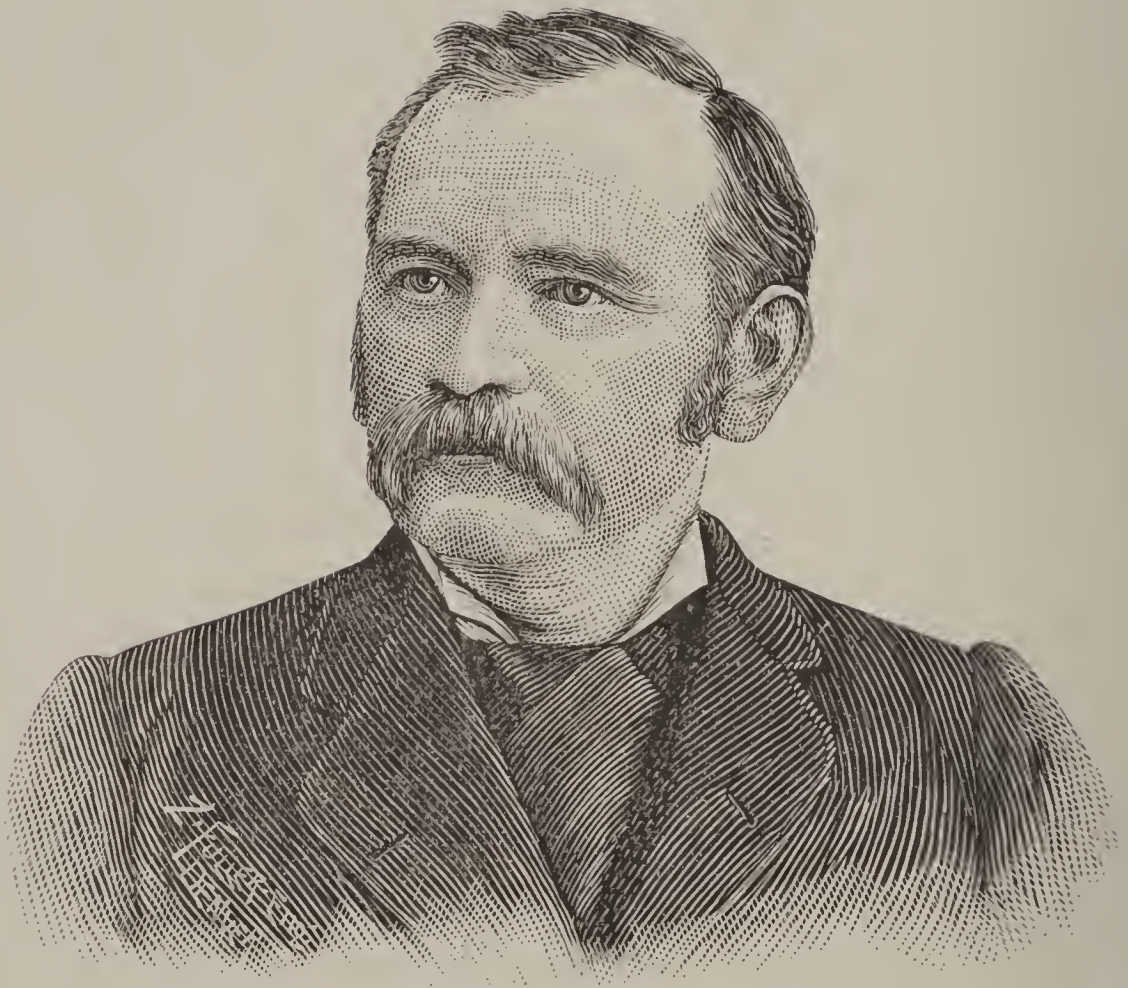
During this year, the mercantile library and museum were fitted up, a successful exhibition was held in the rink and a large annex, several visiting bodies were entertained and a great deal of advertising was done for Denver.

In 1887, the following officers were chosen: Pres., E. M. Ashley, vice-pres'ts J. W. Nesmith and W. J. Barks, Secy., Frank Hall; Treas., William D. Todd. In 1888, Donald Fletcher was made Pres., with W. J. Barker and Chas. D. Cobb as vice-presidents and the old secretary and treasurer. In 1889 H. B. Chamberlin became President, W. J. Barker and John Arkins vice-presidents; C. H. Reynolds Secretary and W. D. Todd, Treasurer. In 1890, J. B. Porter was elected Pres; Jos. E. Bates and J. M. Berkey vice-presidents; C. H. Reynolds secretary and R. W. Woodbury treasurer.

The officers for 1891 are; Pres., Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, Vice-Presidents, Jas. Leonard and Jno. W. Nesmith, Secretary, Olney Newell, treasurer, R. W. Woodbury. The directors are: Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, Jas. Leonard, J. M. Berkey, R. W. Speer, C. H. Sage, John W. Nesmith, E. Monash, H. M. Porter, G. G. Leibhardt, E. L. Scholtz, S. M. Allen, S. H. Elbert, I. B. Porter.

The Secretary is just now preparing the annual report which will be an elaborate book, full of accurate information about every detail of the commerce, traffic and industries of the city and finely illustrated.

He will be glad to send the same, as soon as published, which will be in two or three weeks, to any one who desires to learn more about Denver.



HON. JOHN L. ROUTT,

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

This gentleman was born in Caldwell Co., Ky., during the year 1826. His father died, while he was yet an infant. When ten years old, he came to Bloomington, Ill., where he learned the trade of a builder and machinist, at which he was engaged until twenty-five years old, when he was elected Sheriff of Mc Lean Co.

In '62, he went to the war as Capt. of Comp. E, 94th Ill Vols.



and participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., where he came very near being killed, three bullets passing through his clothes. In 1863, he joined Grant's forces before Vicksburg and was engaged in that siege until the surrender, after which he went to Port Hudson, and later to Texas.

In 1865, he was mustered out, and when he reached home, he was astonished to find himself nominated to the office of Co. Treasurer of Mc Lean Co., Ill., to which he was triumphantly elected.

In November 1869, he was appointed Chief Clerk of the bureau of the Second Asst Post Master General, where he served with distinction, and in 1870, Pres. Grant made him U. S. Marshal of the Southern district of Ill., comprising seventy-two Counties.

In this capacity, he took the ninth census, which arduous task he performed with accuracy and dispatch.

Pres. Grant who personally knew Mr. Routt's ability, appointed him, in 1871, Second Asst. Post Master General, the most laborious office, and requiring the greatest executive ability in that department.

In February 1875, Mr. Routt was appointed Gov. of Colorado.

He, at once, used his best efforts to assist in the admission of the territory into the Union, and when Colorado was admitted, he was elected the first State Governor.

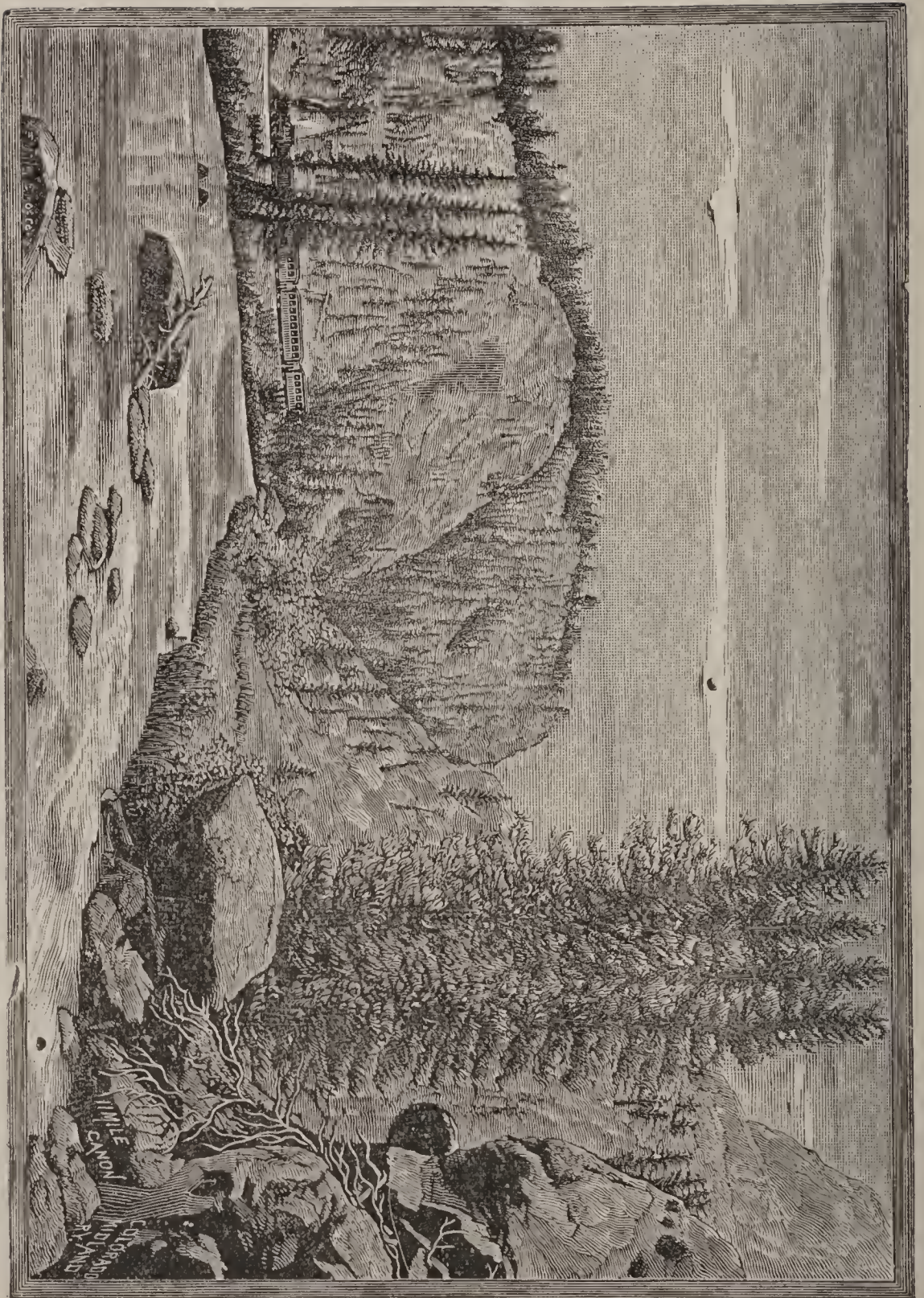
In 1878, when his term came to a close, Mr. Routt, having large private affairs, positively declined a re-nomination, but in 1883, he was elected Mayor of Denver, in which capacity he served two years. Gov. Routt, since then, has served on the Board of Capitol Commissioners, and last fall, was, almost unanimously, again nominated to the office of Governor, which he now fills with great credit to himself and honor to the State.

Mr. Routt is a man of culture and refinement, affable and kind, thoroughly familiar with public affairs and possessed of the confidence of his political adversaries as well as of his own party.

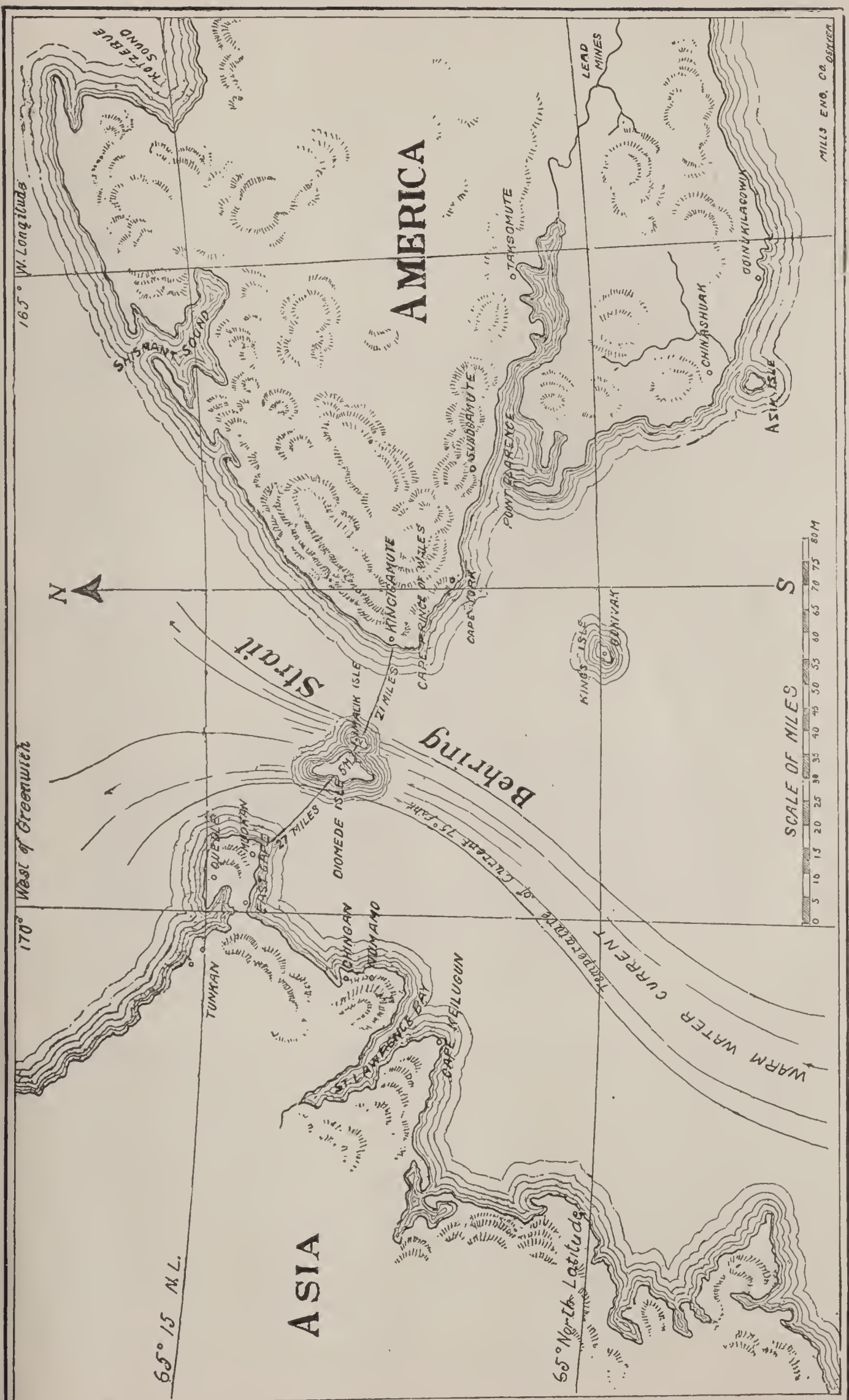
Mr. Routt makes a model executive officer and follows the dictates of duty, as his long experience and clear insight into the public affairs, show it to him, without fear or favor.



ELEVEN MILE CANYON ON COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.







GOVERNOR GILPIN'S COSMOPOLITAN R. R., MAP OF BEHRING STRAIT, SEE P. 150

## GOV. F. W. PITKIN.

Amongst the public men of Colorado who have made magnificent records, F. W. Pitkin's memory stands pre-eminent.

Mr. Pitkin's administration was marked by ability and gave him a reputation for purity, such as few public men attain.

Being a lineal descendant of the best Connecticut families, his modesty would not allow him to even mention his ancestry in public, but he was always conscious of his duty to hand down his great name as bright as he had received it.

Born in Manchester, Conn. Aug. 31st 1837, he received a good education, entering in '54, the Wesleyan University of Middletown where he graduated in 1858, when he went to the Albany law school, from which also he graduated in 1859.

In 1860, he went to Milwaukee, Wis, and soon achieved success in the practice of the law, but his health broke down, and that dread disease, consumption set in.

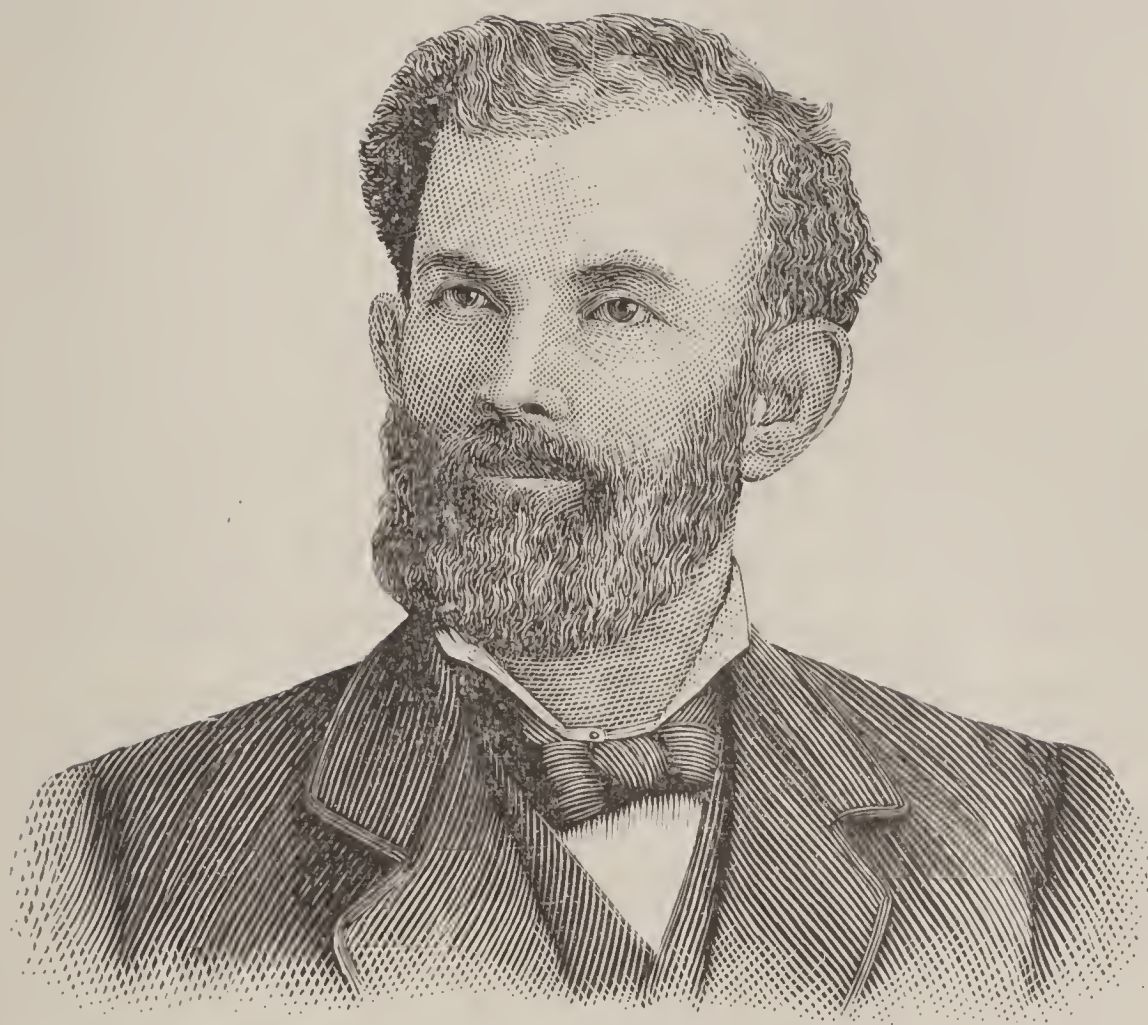
In 1873, he visited Europe, in hope of getting relief, but so far from finding it, he was taken seriously sick and had to keep his bed, a long while. In 1874, he came to Colorado, where he regained his health, to a great extent, almost at once, and was enabled to resume the practice of his profession.

In the fall of 1878, he was elected Governor, receiving a majority of over 3,000, out of a total vote of 30,000.

Re-elected in 1880, he was the only incumbent, so far in the history of the commonwealth who succeeded himself in the gubernatorial chair.

Death claimed him in December of 1886; he was mourned by the entire State.





EX-GOV. J. B. GRANT.

### HON. J. B. GRANT.

Ex-Governor of Colorado and President of the Omaha and Grant Smelting and Refining Company.

Gov. Grant was born in Russell County Alabama and there received his first instruction, going immediately after the close of the war, to Europe to complete his education; at the celebrated Mining School of Freiburg, in Germany, he studied mineralogy metallurgy, and in 1877, after his return to America, opened an assay office at Georgetown, Colo.

The discovery of carbonates in Leadville, however, attracted

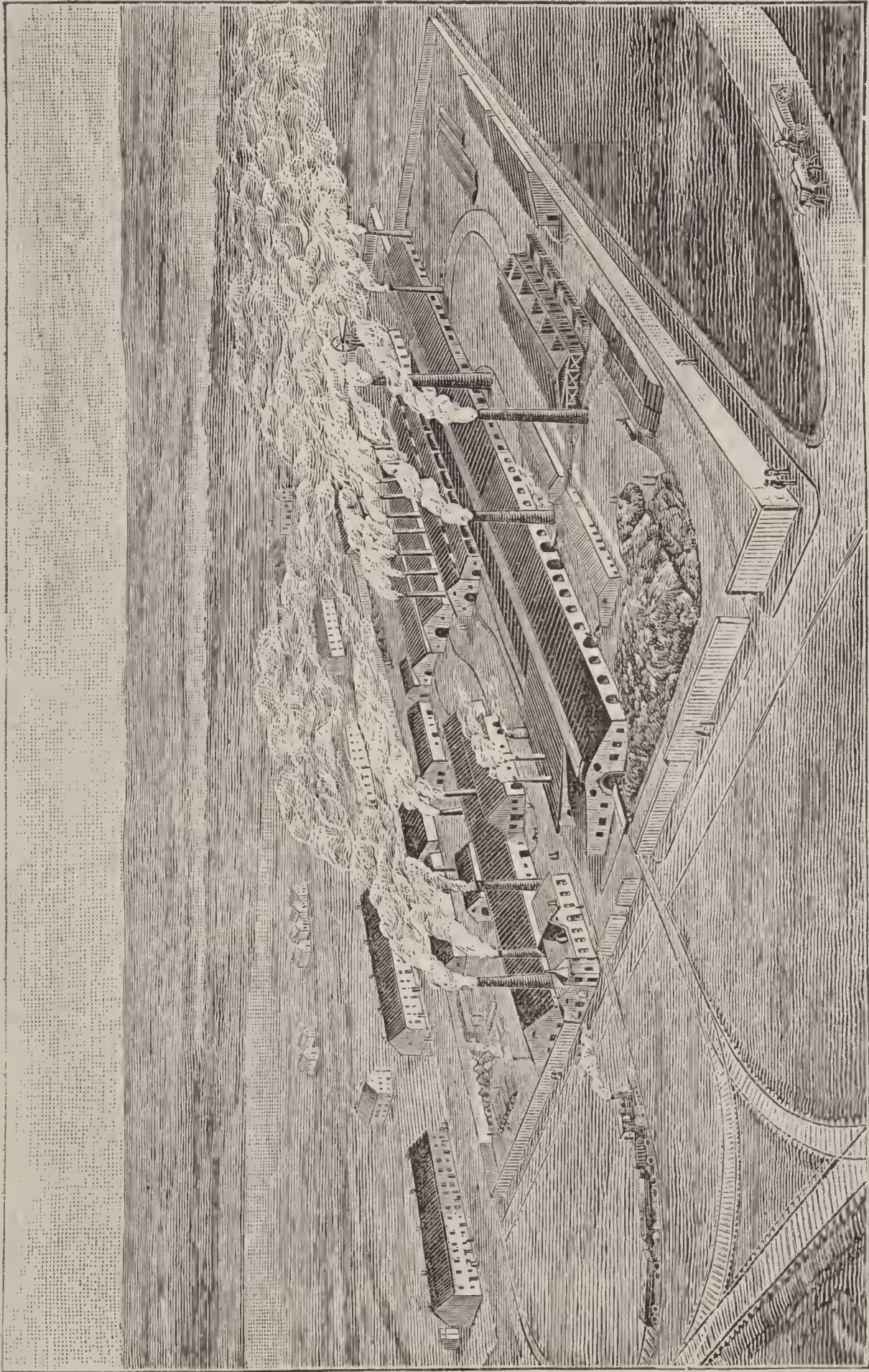
him to that great camp and with the assistance of his uncle, the renowned Judge James Grant of Davenport, Iowa, he founded the Grant Smelter which was a success from the very start.

In 1883, the works at Leadville were destroyed by fire, and Mr. Grant, with indomitable energy went to work at once with the formation of a company which constructed at Denver, the Omaha and Grant Smelting works which together with the Omaha Refinery are the largest concern of the kind, under one ownership in the world.

In 1882, Mr. Grant was elected Governor of Colorado, he being the first Democratic Governor of the State. His administration gave such general satisfaction that people of all parties would have liked a continuance, but Mr. Grant promptly declined a re-nomination, his smelting interests requiring his undivided attention. Mr. Grant is universally popular; in all his private dealings as well as in his public life, he makes friends everywhere. From a small beginning, he has, by his own application, study, nerve and energy, built up one of the largest concerns, known to the world of work and commerce.

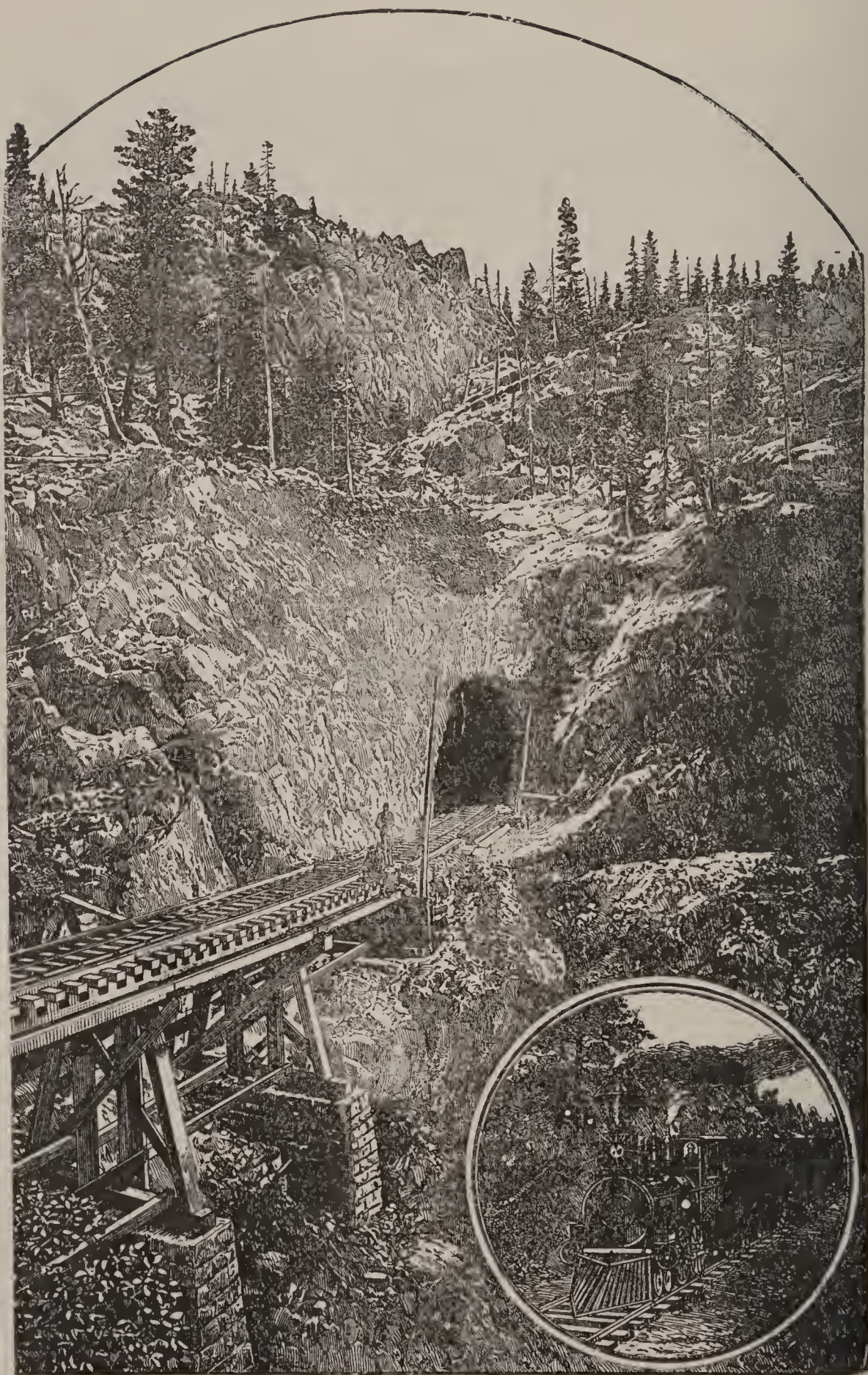
He never has sought an office, when he was elected Governor, the honor was thrust upon him, much against his own inclination, but not a year passes by that his fellow-citizens do not solicit him to accept some position. Indeed, were he to say the word, it is generally believed that although a Democrat, he could be sent to the U. S. Senate. He would fill that place with honor to himself and profit and credit to the State, as he has done when Governor.





THE BOSTON & COLORADO SMELTING CO., ARGON, COLO.





TOLTEC TUNNEL ON THE LINE OF THE D. & R. G. R. R.



## EX-GOV. BEN EATON.

Of all the men whom Colorado has brought into public life, not one enjoys the public respect and friendship of every class of people to a higher degree than the subject of this sketch.

Being one of the first pioneers of the state, he has helped from the beginning, to lay the foundations of Colorado's present greatness. Largely engaged in farming and mining, he put his shoulder to the wheel, as only a man of firm determination and of strong faith in the results before him, can do; many a day, has the Governor hammered the drill, or done all kinds of farm work, sharing the heat and burden of the day with his workmen. In 84, when a Democrat occupied the gubernatorial chair, the party leaders in the Republican convention recognized the necessity of nominating the strongest possible candidate, and Mr. Eaton was made the standard bearer, being elected Governor by a large majority, which office he filled with great credit to himself and to the best interests of the State.

When his term came to a close, the politicians wanted to make some peculiar terms with him, in consideration of their support for a re-nomination; Mr. Eaton, however, was too true a man to enter into such a bargain, and sacrificing his own personal ambition, to a sense of duty, he gave proof of his manhood and declined.

The wisdom of his course became apparent when the returns rolled in. The politicians were beaten at the polls, and a Democratic Governor elected.

Mr. Eaton has filled many other places of trust and honor.

Since vacating the gubernatorial chair, he has returned to the farm, and is now putting in a large crop on 10,000 acres in Weld County, having, for several weeks, camped out in doing his work.

His family life is one which should be imitated by all.

It would be hard to find a more refined, happy and contented family circle than his.

Being in vigorous manhood, full of energy and work, Mr Eaton has many years of usefulness still before him.



### EX-GOV. ALVA ADAMS.

Mr. Adams is one of the enterprising men who develop the great resources of a state and extend the commercial relations of cities, while they take part in public affairs as all men of parts and business capacity should do.

When the state was first admitted into the Union, he was a member of the state Senate. The legislature had to enact an entire code of laws under the change from a territorial to a state constitution and was in session one-hundred and forty days. A great deal of hard work had to be done and Mr. Adams was one of the most prominent men in the upper house gaining for himself the honorable surname of "watch dog of the treasury", as he critically scanned every bill which affected the public purse, making many suggestions and changes which have been of great value to the people of the state. Few men are possessed of such a wide business experience and of so practical a mind as Mr. Adams. He established a large hardware business at Pueblo with several branch houses, all over the state, all of which prospered and did extensive business.

In 84, Mr. Adams was nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket, but although he ran several thousand ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Adams, however, was so popular with his party that he was again nominated in 86, and in that year, he was elected Governor by a very handsome majority, he being the only Democrat who was successful.

All parties are agreed that Mr. Adams made as good a Gov-

ernor as the state has ever had; his administration was clean, dignified and business like, When the Utes were disposed to make trouble for the settlers in the Western part of the state, he promptly ordered out the militia and suppressed the outbreak before there was an opportunity for any depredations. The regular army officers were rather indignant with the state interference and criticized his action, but the people approved of it, and in that portion of the state, the White River Country, he is justly very popular.

Business relations prevented Mr. Adams from accepting a re-nomination, and when his term expired, he retired to private life.

There is not a more useful man in all the state, he is still in the prime of life, and ere long he will again be requested to enter public life, as his honorable record, his experience and his great executive ability command the admiration of all.





GOV. JOB A. COOPER.

PRESIDENT NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

Our state has been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of the chief executives. Not a mistake has, so far, been made and the chair has always been filled by first class business men of purest honor and strictest integrity.

Pres. Cooper of the National Bank of Commerce is such a man. Born in Ill., the son of a farmer, he received a good education, he was diligently pursuing his studies at Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., when in '64 a call came for more troops. The young student interrupted his course and became second sergeant in the 136th Illinois Infantry.

During his military career, he behaved on more than one occasion, in so brave and meritorious a manner as to receive commendation from his superior officers.

Being mustered out in '65, he returned to college, graduated and commenced the study of law. In '67 he was admitted to the bar, and the following year, elected clerk of the circuit court of Bond Co., Ill., in which office he acquired a large experience during the four years of his service.

But he wanted a wider field of action, and in '72 he came to Denver, then a small town. The young man being possessed of the finest power of observation, here saw the nucleus of the future great metropolis and after four years of law practice, entered the banking business as cashier of the German National Bank. This position he occupied for twelve years, and that institution, one of the strongest in the West, is largely indebted to him for its great prosperity. In '89, he was elected Governor of Colorado, receiving the largest majority ever cast for that office.

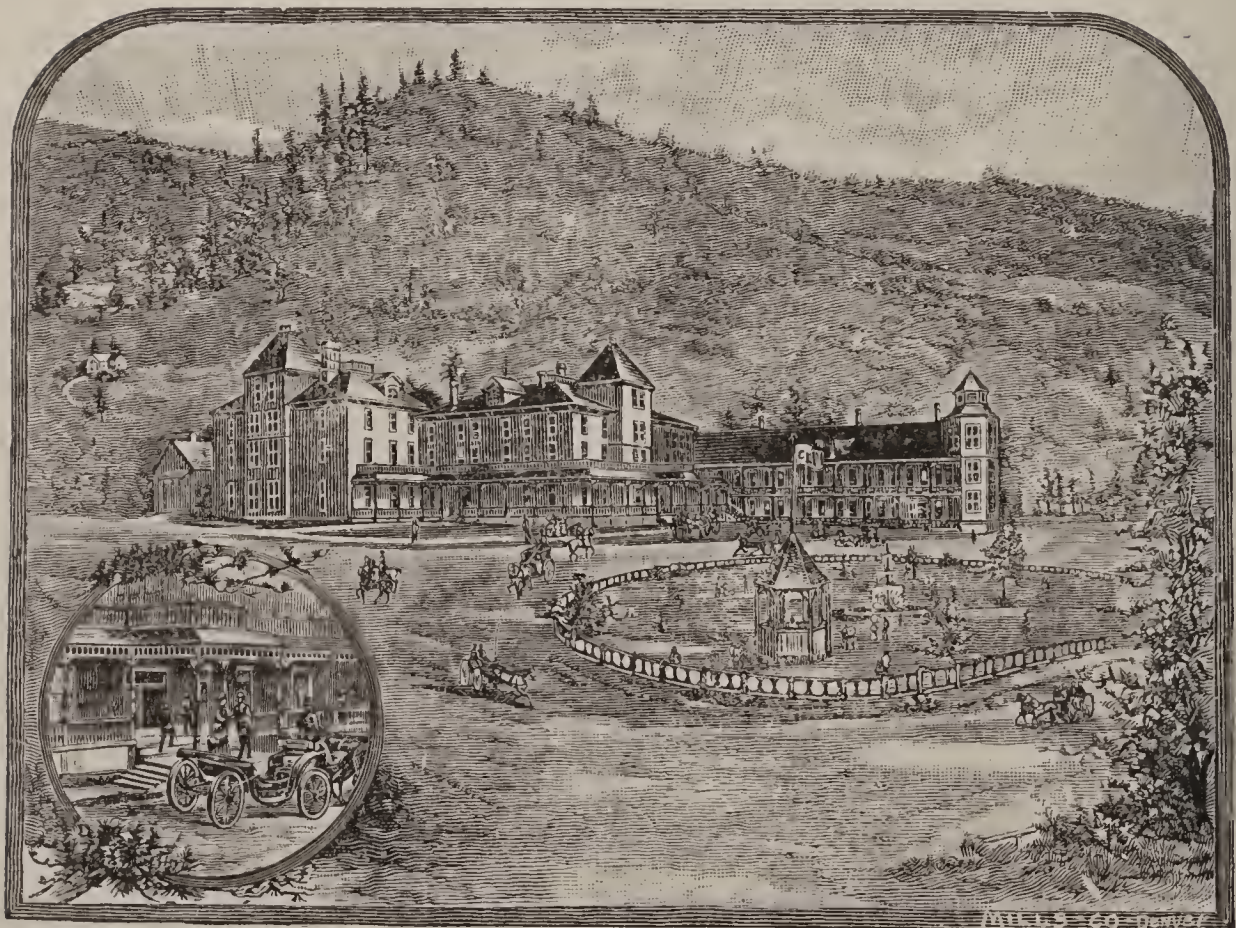
His administration was such as could be expected from a first class business man of the highest character, it was clean and practical, giving universal satisfaction.

Having made arrangements to go into the National Bank of Commerce, he declined a re-nomination and became the President of the new bank which enters upon a career of great usefulness, equipped as it is with every element of success and officered by men whose names are a tower of strength in the financial world.





THE MANSIONS AT MANITOU COLORADO.



CLIFF HOUSE AT MANITOU COLORADO.





THE COLORADO NATIONAL BANK OF DENVER,  
U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Makes the following very creditable showing.

ASSETS:

|                                                     |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Loans and Discounts.....                            | \$2,125,539 23 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation<br>par value..... | 130,000 00     |
| Bank Building and other Real Estate                 | 68,511 74      |
| CASH RESOURCES—                                     |                |
| U. S. Bonds....                                     | \$ 320,000 00  |
| Other Bonds and Securities.....                     | 49,645 07      |
| Due from Banks and U. S. Treas....                  | 378,444 23     |
| Cash..                                              | 515,500 74     |
|                                                     | <hr/>          |
|                                                     | \$3,587,641 01 |

LIABILITIES.

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Capital Stock.....            | \$ 500,000 00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits | 151,394 80    |
| Circulation.....              | 117,000 00    |
| Deposits.....                 | 2,819,246 21  |

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\$3,587,641 01

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

CHAS B. KOUNTZE, PRES. DENNIS SHEEDY, V. PRES. G. B. BERGER, CAS. J. C. HEINZ, A. CAS.  
HERMAN KOUNTZE; T. H. WOODELTON F. F. STRUBY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS.



## THE LATE SENATOR JEROME B. CHAFFEE.

Next to Senator Tabor, probably no man has done more for Colorado than the subject of this sketch.

Born in Niagara Co., N. Y., April 17th 1825, he received an academic education and early in life, went West, going first to Michigan and then to St. Joseph, Mo. where he engaged in banking and also organized the Elmwood Town Co. of Kansas. In 60, he came to Colorado, first settling in Gilpin Co., where he and Eben Smith built the first stamp mill, known as the Smith Chaffee Mill

Becoming extensively and successfully engaged in mining, he organized in 69, the Bob Tail Mining Co., one of the most famous in the history of the State. In 65, he bought out the business of Clark & Co., Bankers, and organized the First National Bank of Denver, one of the staunchest institutions.

In 61, Mr. Chaffee was elected to the territorial legislature and in 63 he was Speaker of the House. In 65, he was chosen U.S. Senator, but did not take his seat, because the State was not admitted.

In 70 he was elected delegate to Congress, where he labored indefatigably for the interests of the Territory of Colorado and for admission into the Union. Although only a delegate he secured many important measures, amongst others the treaty with the Utes, ceding the San Juan which at once became famous as a mining region and will soon be much more so as a garden spot.

In 76, Mr. Chaffee did become U. S. Senator from the new State, and served until 79, when he positively declined a re-election.

Mr. Chaffee became an intimate friend of General Grant, and spent most of his last years in New York City, where he died, shortly after the General.

He had accumulated a princely fortune, all made legitimately out of mining. He always worked for the State of Colorado, spending his time, his energies, influence and his money, like water, where the interests of the State were concerned.

His name is immortal.

HON. HENRY M. TELLER,  
U. S. SENATOR FROM COLORADO.

Mr. Teller was born in Allegany Co., N. Y. on May 23rd 1830 and received an academic education through his own efforts. In the spring of 1856, he entered the law office of Judge Martin Grover at Angelica, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1858.

He located in Whiteside Co., Ill. but in 1861 followed the Pike's excitement and located at Central in Gilpin Co. In 1863, Gov. John Evans appointed him Major General of Militia which position he resigned two years later.

In 1865, Genl. Teller organized the Colorado Central Rail Road Company, of which he wrote the Charter and whose President he was the first five years.

In 1876 Mr. Teller and Jerome B. Chaffee were elected the first two U. S. Senators from Colorado. Drawing a short term, he was immediately elected to another full term of six years, but resigned in 1881, to take the place of Secretary of the Interior in President Authur's Cabinet.

When the administration came to a close in 1885, he was again elected to the U. S. Senate, and there distinguished himself as a Champion of silver and Western interests, so that during the last campaign in this State, he was the unanimous choice of his party, and the Legislature re-elected him in January 1891.

Senator Teller is an active Free Mason, having attained the 33rd Degree of Scottish Rite Masonry. He has been Grand Master of Masons of Colorado for seven years, and also was the first Grand Commander of Knights Templar.

No state is represented in the national council by a more useful man than Mr. Teller, he is ever vigilant where the interest of his constituents are concerned and wields a national influence which makes his voice heard, everywhere.



## TAX SCHEDULE OF COLORADO.

Colorado, as a territorial organization, dates from 1861, just twenty years ago.

Of course, the beginning was out of nothing. It would be useless to give the sums of each year, a comparison of the last few years will answer the purpose of showing the rapid increase of taxable wealth.

It is as follows:

|           |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 1886..... | \$ 124,269,701 00 |
| 1887..... | ..141,323,684 37  |
| 1888..... | ..168,812,246 93  |
| 1889..... | 193,254,127 38    |
| 1890..... | 220,544,064 62    |

1891, may safely be estimated at two hundred and sixty millions, so that Colorado now shows more than double the wealth of five years ago.

The Tax Schedule for 1890 showed the following items;

|                                                                                                      | Valuation.       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 5,683,654 94 acres of agricultural land.....                                                         | \$ 25,767,034 06 |
| 5, 838,752.54 acres of grazing land.....                                                             | 11,588,266 74    |
| 134,185.16 acres of coal land.....                                                                   | 1,250,285.90     |
| Improvements on land.....                                                                            | 7,209,292, 40    |
| Improvements on public lands.....                                                                    | 1,406,673 00     |
| Town and city lots.....                                                                              | 73,209,220 00    |
| Improvements on town and city lots.....                                                              | 29,744,691 60    |
| Mining property and gross output.....                                                                | 5,727,657 00     |
| 4,044.90 miles of railroads and other property, as returned by the State Board of Equalization ..... | 31,185,796 27    |
| Miles of telegraph and telephone lines, as returned by the State Board of Equalization.....          | 226,155 15       |
| Average value of merchandise .....                                                                   | 7,734,823 00     |
| Amount of capital employed in manufactures .....                                                     | 1,273,223 00     |
| 189,724 horses .....                                                                                 | 5,550,410 50     |
| 9,419 mules .....                                                                                    | 409,853 00       |
| 2,062 asses.....                                                                                     | 20,131 00        |
| 769,823 cattle .....                                                                                 | 7,053,370 70     |
| 657,546 sheep.....                                                                                   | 758,584 00       |
| 29,239 swine.....                                                                                    | 73,859 00        |
| 5,503 goats .....                                                                                    | 5,477 00         |
| 6,809 all other animals.....                                                                         | 35,642 00        |
| 7,784 musical instruments .....                                                                      | 447,677 00       |
| 14,004 clocks and watches.....                                                                       | 208,020 00       |
| Diamonds and jewelry, gold and silver plate.....                                                     | 65,787 00        |
| Amonut of money and credits .....                                                                    | 2,530,320 00     |
| 38.663 carriages and vehicles of every description..                                                 | 1,128,556 00     |
| Ho usehold property.....                                                                             | 717.010 00       |
| All other property .....                                                                             | 2,542.483 50     |
| Bank stock or shares in bank, or shares in a corporation or company.....                             | 2,598,807 02     |
| Grand total valuation of State.....                                                                  | \$220,544,064 62 |



## DENVER MINT REPORT.

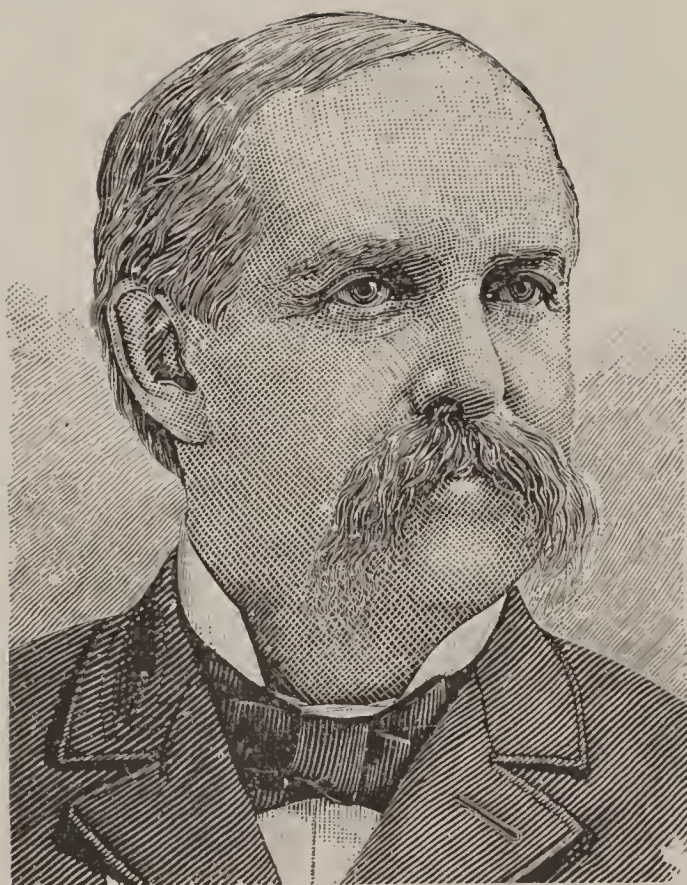
Value of deposits at the mint of the United States at Denver, Colo., during the calendar year ending December 31, 1890.

| State        | Gold            | Silver       | Totals          |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Colorado.... | \$ 1,041,852.65 | \$ 14,203.22 | \$ 1,056,055.89 |
| New Mexico.. | 84,967.25       | 930.45       | 85,897.70       |
| Wyoming....  | 12,080.07       | 115.68       | 12,195.75       |
| Arizona..... | 4,150.07        | 72.07        | 4,223.34        |
| Oregon.....  | 8,911.20        | 92.82        | 9,205.02        |
| Utah.....    | 310.30          | 2.44         | 312.74          |
| Montana..... | 949.30          | 5.53         | 954.83          |
| Mexico.....  | 8,528.65        | 478.42       | 9,007.07        |
| Totals.....  | \$ 1,165,683.35 | \$ 15,934.44 | \$ 1,181,614.79 |

## COLORADO'S OUTPUT FROM 1871 TO 1890.

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1871..... | 3,059,046  |
| 1872..... | 3,790,000  |
| 1873..... | 4,028,000  |
| 1874..... | 5,262,383  |
| 1875..... | 5,434,387  |
| 1876..... | 6,191,907  |
| 1877..... | 7,216,283  |
| 1878..... | 10,558,116 |
| 1879..... | 19,110,862 |
| 1880..... | 23,500,000 |
| 1881..... | 23,500,000 |
| 1882..... | 22,544,150 |
| 1883..... | 21,470,000 |
| 1884..... | 20,300,000 |
| 1885..... | 24,290,351 |
| 1886..... | 22,655,823 |
| 1887..... | 25,390,500 |
| 1888..... | 23,197,160 |
| 1889..... | 29,914,000 |
| 1890..... | 29,880,734 |





HON. N. P. HILL,  
EX U. S. SENATOR FROM COLORADO.

Nathaniel P. Hill was born in 1832, in Orange Co., N. Y., the son of a well-to-do farmer who was a prominent and popular man in his community, having served in the legislature and as County Judge.

When the boy was ten years old, his father died, and thus he was, at the age of sixteen, compelled to take charge of a large estate, which he successfully administered for five years, finding time however, by close application and the "burning of midnight oil,"

to fit himself for college.

At the age of twenty-one, he entered Brown University, at Providence, R. I., and especially applying himself to the study of Chemistry, he became, in 1856, tutor, and in '60, Professor of that science in his alma mater.

In 1864, a number of wealthy men sent him to Colorado to inspect the Beaubien Land Grant, and while the Professor was in the territory, he took occasion to visit the mines.

Here he saw that the methods for extracting the precious metals from the ores, then in vogue, were too primitive and too wasteful. He at once recognized the great possibilities of the mountain regions and applied himself diligently to the study of smelting ores. Going to Swansea and other smelting centers of Europe, he learned the best methods, and in 1867, organized the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company, erecting the first plant at Black Hawk.

The establishment of this furnace gave a new impetus to mining, for the first time in the history of the mountain region, had the miner a ready market for his ores. The works were, from time to time, enlarged, until in 1878, they were moved to Denver.

Of these works, a description will be found in another place.

In 1879, Prof. Hill was elected to the U. S. Senate, where he distinguished himself as an eloquent and able champion of silver, just at the most critical period, when that question was not yet understood, as it is now.

In August 1885, Senator Hill became the largest stock-holder in the Republican Publishing Company which he still retains.

Last year, Pres. Harrison appointed the Ex Senator a member of the International Coinage Commission, a position for which no man in the United States is better qualified.

We may expect great and beneficent results from his labors on this Commission.

Senator Hill has demonstrated, what close application and hard work can do in overcoming obstacles and making the most out of the great opportunities which are offered in this great State.



## EX SENATOR H. A. W. TABOR

No man has ever done more for a great state or a metropolis than Mr. Tabor whose picture will be found on page 16, has done for Colorado and Denver.

Born in Vt., in Novbr. 1830, he spent his youth on a farm, and as early as 55, came to Kansas, where times were then very troublesome.

Mr. Tabor at once became a leader of men and in 57 served with distinction in the Kansas legislature.

But he wanted a wider field of action, and in 59, came to Colorado, remaining in Denver over winter and settling, early in 60, in California Gulch, where he devoted himself to mining and was so successful that in 65, he embarked in the merchandising business.

While thus engaged, he was always the prospector's and miner's friend and has helped a number of men to struggle on until they finally achieved success.

Thus it happened, as a consequence of his judicious perseverance and pluck that in 78, he grubstaked Aug. Riche and Geo. F. Hook who found the Little Pittsburg mine.

The output was at once so marvelous as to attract general attention, and the greatest mining boom, the world has ever known, resulted in the permanent establishment of the city of Leadville and the greatest mining camp, known to man.

Having sold the Little Pittsburg for a million dollars, Mr Tabor bought the "Matchless" mine and half the stock of the First National Bank of Denver; also erected the Tabor Block and Tabor

Grand Opera House in Denver as well as an opera house in Leadville.

In politics he is a staunch Republican and has been honored by his party, being chosen Lieut. Governor and U. S. Senator as well as chairman of the central committee and often being called upon to preside at conventions.

Mr. Tabor has, by judicious investments and by mining, increased his fortune, until now he is many times a millionaire; he is kind and affable to all, doing good to his fellow men as well by deeds of mercy as in the more important way of opening up new industries which give employment to large numbers.

### THE TABOR INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The officers of the company are Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, Pres; Peter McCourt, Vice Pres. and Treas; T. L. Wiswall, Sec; L. Seaman, Supt.

They have established agencies in London, Paris, Amsterdam, New York and other centers of capital.

Reliable experts only are employed, and it is truly said that no mistake has been made. The company control mines in every mining state of the Union and have placed several large properties with foreign capitalists. They placed the celebrated "Ni Wot" group for one million, and the mill.

This company also owns the "Poorman" mine in Boulder county which paid already \$5,000 a month as dividends, when only ten men were employed; they also own 640 acres of rich placer ground in San Miguel county.

It is needless to say that with the experience and reputation of the men at the helm, only gilt-edged properties are handled, and that a recommendation from them is a safe guarantee, as they will consider no doubtful properties even, and where the expert makes an indifferent report, at once drop all negotiations.

The company is doing a great work for the mining country and capitalists who want to make profits.

Address all communications to T. L. Wiswall, Secretary, Tabor Grand Opera House Block, Denver, Colo.





HON. ED O. WOLCOTT

U. S. SENATOR FROM COLORADO.

This brilliant orator was born at Long Meadow Mass., on March 27th, 1847, being the son of the Rev. Sam Wolcott.

He absolved Yale College and the Harvard Law School, acquiring a thorough and polished education, preparatory to his life's work.

In 1861, when only twenty-three years old, he came to Colorado and settled at Georgetown, where he commenced the practice of law.

His great ability was soon recognized by all who came in contact with him, and in 1877, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for his district, a position which he filled in such a manner as to gain a State reputation.

In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from Clear Creek County, and since then he has been one of the central figures in Colorado's history.

The Denver & Rio Grande Rail Road Company, a corporation which has done more for Colorado than any other Company has ever done for any other State, appointed Mr. Wolcott Solicitor General of the Company, a place which is by all means the most responsible position in the State, as the office has to look after the largest interests and which concern every section in the commonwealth.

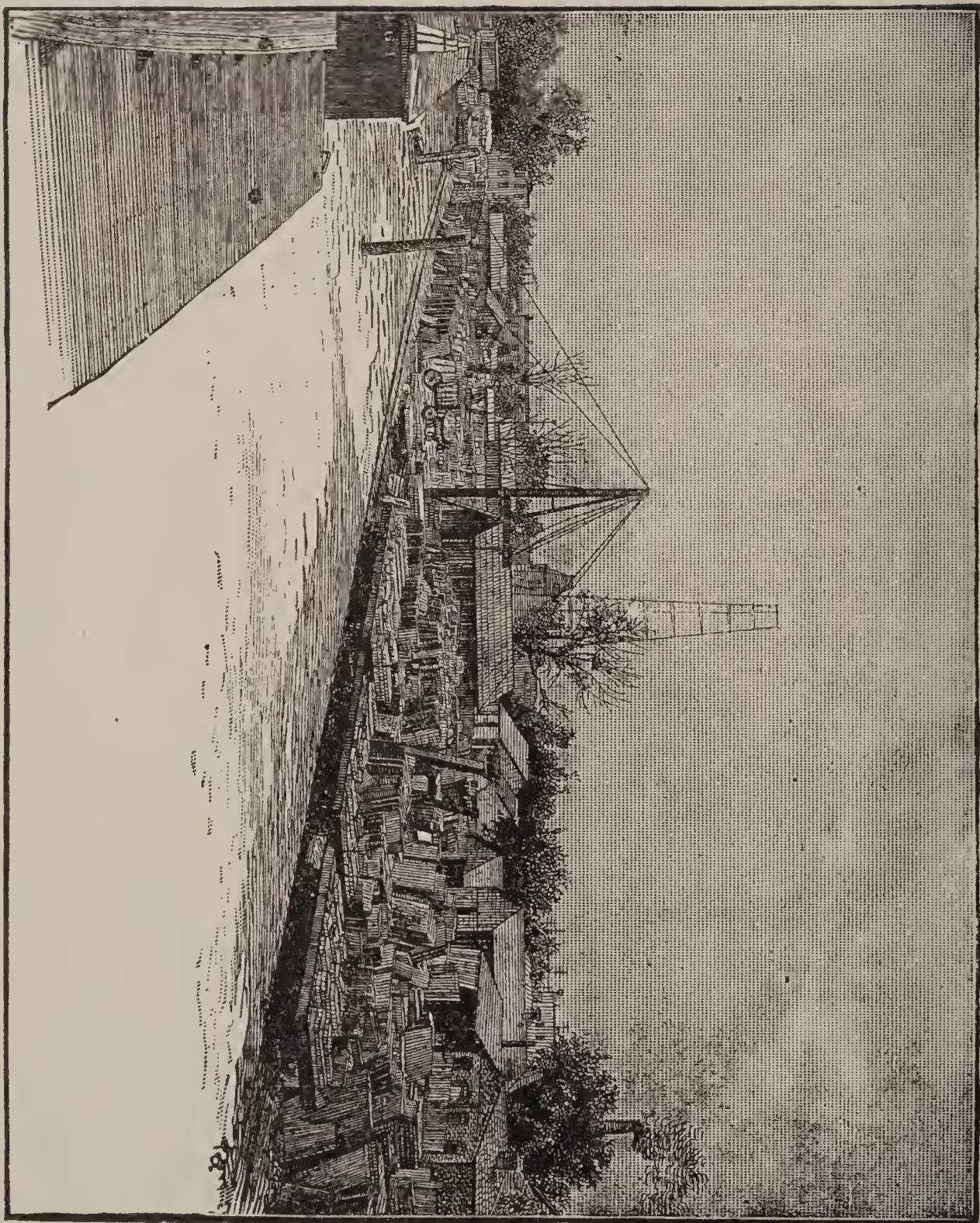
By his personal urbanity, his kind heart his great reputation for ability as a lawyer and his brilliancy as an orator, Mr. Wolcott became so popular that when Mr. Bowen's term as U. S. Senator expired in '89, only one name was on the lips of all the people and Mr. Wolcott was chosen to the U. S. Senate by a practically unanimous vote.

His influence over the affairs of the State is second to that of no man, while in the U. S. Senate, he has, almost from the start, become one of the leading members, being a special champion of silver and western interests. When it is announced that he will speak, the galleries are crowded and the whole assemblage listens with so close an attention that you can hear a pin drop.

Mr. Wolcott is the youngest U. S. Senator, and it is certain that his career in that august body will be one of long usefulness and great celebrity, as he combines in himself the logic and deep learning of Webster's legal mind with all the elquence of that great Statesman and the impetuosity of Calhoun.

It has been said that the U. S. Senate does not now compare as regards ability, with former generations, but Mr. Wolcott will be one of the great men who will rise as high as any other name yet known to the history of that body.





KIMBALL RED SANDSTONE COMPANY'S YARDS.





HON. DENNIS SHEEDY,  
PRESIDENT GLOBE SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY.

There is no man in Denver who takes a more lively interest in the development of the City and State than Mr. Dennis Sheedy, and none who is more active in promoting every material interest.

Endowed with vigorous energy and a clear perception, having acquired large experience and the most correct business methods, being in the prime of life, backed by ample means, wielding a large influence, Mr. Sheedy is a power in the up-building of the State, whose importance cannot well be over-estimated.

He came to Denver in '63 when it was only a little village and



there were hardly twelve hundred people; now there are a hundred and twenty-five thousand population and an assessed valuation of over \$100,000,000. On March 4th, this year in a speech before the Senate Committee on Rail Roads, Mr. Sheedy expressed his firm conviction that this growth in that short period of time can be more than doubled in our life time.

Those who know the man, know also that he will do more than his share towards the grand result.

After a short residence in Denver, Mr. Sheedy went to Montana where he engaged in merchandising and mining, forming extensive business relations. Then he engaged largely in the cattle trade, establishing ranches in Nevada, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas and the Indian Territory, which he used as centers where he kept large herds, moving them as seasons or markets required.

But Denver was his first love as a place of residence, and in 85, he disposed of his cattle business and came to the Queen City.

He was elected a Director, and in 1886, Vice President of the Colorado National Bank, the oldest in the City, and has ever since taken an active part in the management of that institution.

But being always active, he could not restrict his sphere of usefulness, and when in 1888, the Globe Smelting and Refining Company was organized, he accepted the office of President, and a little later, also that of General Manager.

As will be seen, under the head of smelting, this concern is one of the most important producers of wealth in the U. S.

Mr. Sheedy is not only active, but is a student of national economy, grasping questions of public welfare with a firm determination, as fast as they arise: When last session of Congress, the National Lead Trust wanted to place Mexican lead on the free list, that proposition was indeed defeated by a vote of 133 to 110, but the struggle had only begun, as an effort was immediately made to reduce the duty from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cts to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ct per pound.

Mr. McKinley, although the apostle of high tariff in all other matters, seems to have favored this reduction. He went over Sunday, to New York, and the free lead lobby followed him. Mr.

Sheedy was there also, and watched them closely. When he discovered that the free ore men had seen Mr. McKinley and felt jubilant, he at once took the train for Washington, and laid the matter before Mr. Lafollet of Wisconsin, a member of the Ways and Means Committee and Hon. Hosea Townsend of Colorado. Mr. Lafollet, immediately and during the night, visited the members of his Committee and got their signatures to a remonstrance against any reduction.

Armed with this paper he, early next morning surprised Mr. McKinley, the committee reported in favor of the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ cts duty and thus by the effort of Mr. Townsend, the good faith of Mr. Lafollet and Mr. Sheedy's watchfulness, our lead interests were saved.

Mr. Sheedy remained in Washington six weeks, sacrificing his time and efforts, to see the bill safely through the Senate in which he was greatly assisted by the Hon H. M. Teller's earnest labors and great influence.

Had the National Lead Trust triumphed, it would have been a serious blow to our Colorado mining interests, as it would have driven our ores to the Smelters at the Missouri River, and thus imposed the great additional tax of carriage upon our ore producers.

Thus Mr. Sheedy has, by his persistence and tact, added greatly to the value of every mine which produces smelting ores, and thus he will always, with assiduous care watch every public affair of our State.

Mr. Sheedy is also a Director and the Treasurer of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange, which is now erecting a large block, costing nearly \$400,000, of which we speak under the proper head.

Large as are the affairs under his care he pays strict attention to every detail, and is kind and affable to all.

Political offices Mr. Sheedy has never sought and does not wish, he only accepts places of honor and trust in commercial and industrial organizations which increase the wealth of City, State and Nation.



## THE GLOBE SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY OF DENVER, COLO.

The works of this Company can be reached easily by taking the Larimer Street Cable Car and then crossing the Thirty Sixth Street bridge. After leaving the car, it is a pleasant walk or drive of about a mile, through the Eastern portion and suburbs of the city.

Upon a slight elevation, about half-way, between the Argo works and the Grant Smelter, the Globe occupies the grounds, formerly belonging to the Holden Smelting Company, a spacious plat of one hundred and ten acres, most admirably located for every purpose of a large Smelting plant, most accessible to the incoming of ores and splendidly calculated to dispose of the large quantities of slag.

The works are a little city in themselves. Without a guide, the visitor will be almost bewildered, so many buildings are on every side and so great is the activity.

There are fourteen roasting furnaces which prepare the sulphide and other refractory ores which, without such a process, would not yield their precious contents. There are eleven blast furnaces which produce the metal in the shape of bullion, separated from the waste of the rocks, which is carried off in the shape of slag. The capacity of the Smelter is five hundred tons of ore per day and will be enlarged, from time to time, as the business will require.

The ores come from Colorado, Utah, Idaho Montana, Nevada and even from Mexico and Canada.

In 1888, the output was as follows:

|                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 3,197,523 oz. silver.....  | value \$3,037,946.85 |
| 1,396,874,100 oz gold..... | value 279,367.80     |
| 23,373,167 lbs. lead.....  | value 1,051,792.52   |
| 210,797 " copper.....      | value 35,835.49      |
| Total.....                 | \$ 4,401,941.66      |

### THE OUTPUT FOR 1890, WAS:

|                                                           |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2,085,039 1 ounces silver, at \$1.2929 coinage value..... | \$ 3,988,848 05 |
| 19,053 59 ounces of gold at \$20.67.....                  | 393,837 70      |
| 21,694,223 pounds of lead, at \$4.35.....                 | 943,698 70      |
| 172,097 pounds of copper, at 15 cents.....                | 26,814 55       |
| Total.....                                                | \$ 5,351,798 00 |

The monthly pay roll amounts to over \$45,000, and four hundred men are steadily employed in the handling of these vast amounts of ores and metals.

The GLOBE is the youngest of our metal producing factories and as such, makes a splendid showing.

Consignments of ores are solicited with the assurance that the quickest possible returns are always made, and at the lowest rate of charges.

The processes for reducing refractory ores, already mentioned, are the most perfect, known, so that ores will yield the largest possible returns.

The owners of these works are ever vigilant for the interests of their clients, as was the case when the National Lead Trust desired to ruin our mining interests by placing lead on the free list, as related elsewhere.

The officers of the company are:

President, Hon. Dennis Sheedy, who is also general manager and the genial vice president of the Colorado National Bank.

Secretary and Treasurer, J. M. Walker, Vice Pres., A. Chanute, Superintendent, M. W. Iles, Metallurgist, Mr. James.

When we remember that these works have been in operation only about four years and already handle over five millions of dollars per annum, we may well expect that ere long the business will annually amount to over ten millions, as the company is composed of progressive men who constantly enlarge their sphere of activity and usefulness.



## THE OMAHA SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY.

This company was first organized by Ex- Gov. J. B. Grant and in 1879. erect-  
ed works at Leadville which were successful from the start and did much  
towards giving that splendid mining camp its great impetus which resulted in  
such steady and magnificent outpouring of precious metals.

In 1883, however, these works were destroyed by fire and as an opportunity  
offered for consolidation at Denver with the Omaha Refining Works, a com-  
pany was organized with the following officers; Pres. Hon. J. B. Grant; Vice-Pres.  
Edward Eddy; Supt., N. H. James, and the works were built on fifty acres of  
land, situated on the Platte River, North of the city. The company's capital  
is three million dollars, over five hundred men are employed at these Denver  
works alone and the pay roll is more than thirty thousand dollars per month.  
At Omaha, where the works have been established over twenty-six years, the  
force employed is still larger.

### THE OUTPUT FOR 1890, WAS:

|                                                            |                |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Gold 76,334.23 ounces, valued at \$26.67 per ounce.....    | \$ 1577,828 53 |
| Silver, 6,769,580 ounces, valued at \$1.042 per ounce..... | 7,053,002 36   |
| Lead, 33,705 061 pounds, valued at \$4.35 per cwt.....     | 1,683,670 15   |
| Copper, 886,242 pounds, valued at 15 cents.....            | 132,936 30     |

|                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Total value of output..... | \$ 10,448,337 34 |
|----------------------------|------------------|

Every process, known to science and practice is employed to prepare the ores  
in a proper manner, so as to make them yield as large a percentage of their pre-  
cious contents as possible,

Indeed, in this particular, our Denver smelters stand at the head of all, known  
to the world, as our smelter men have visited Europe, learned the most pro-  
found secrets of the metallurgists there, and then supplanted the knowledge,  
thus gained, by the inventive genius which is peculiar to our American people  
and in practical appliances, surpasses that of all other nations.

There is probably not an industry in the country or in the world, so impor-  
tant as the Denver smelting industry which furnishes the circulating medium for  
the traffic of a world.

## THE BOSTON & COLORADO SMELTING COMPANY.

When Prof. N. P. Hill in 1864, came to Colorado to inspect the Beaubien land grant, he paid a visit to the mines in Gilpin County, and being a fine chemist and a man of practical mind, he saw at a glance, that the processes then employed for extracting the precious metals out of the ores, were not only very rude but so wasteful that the larger part of the ore contents was lost.

He at once formed a plan and visited Europe for the purpose of learning the best methods, known to the metallurgists there. He even took a lot of Colorado ores over and had them treated.

The result was that in 1867, he organized the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company with a capital of \$275,000 and erected the first works at Black Hawk.

As occasion required, these works were enlarged; for the first four years, the output was annually doubled and in 1872 already reached the million mark.

In 1879, the plant was moved to Argo, a suburb of Denver, where they occupy a finesite and enjoy every facility for the handling of large amounts of ores.

The Argo works treat gold, silver and copper ores in reverberatory furnaces, and employ the Ziervogel process for the handling of the matte.

The number of men employed is quite large and the monthly pay roll runs up, way above \$30,000

### THE OUTPUT THIS YEAR WAS:

|             |    |               |
|-------------|----|---------------|
| Gold.....   | \$ | 731,116.50    |
| Silver..... |    | 3,757,261.96, |
| Copper..... |    | 731,261.96,   |
| Total.....  | \$ | 5,031,018.46  |

There are very few institutions anywhere in the world, where such enormous values are handled as here, and if our readers take but a moment's thought to study these figures, they will become fully impressed with the great importance of Denver's smelting industry.



THE HIAWATHA AT MANITOU COLORADO,  
THE FINEST CLUB HOUSE IN THE WEST.



J. Z. S. & CO., CHG.

THE DENVER POST OFFICE.

The Denver Post Office now has a small army of employees and transacts a larger business than do offices in many cities of 200,000 inhabitants, as is here shown:

|                                            | 1889.         | 1890.         | Increase.    |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Sale of stamps and stamped envelopes.....  | \$ 217,95 830 | \$ 256,084 30 | \$ 38,126 25 |
| Newspaper and periodical postage.....      | 12,496 40     | 16,216 77     | 3,720 17     |
| Box rents.....                             | 6,517 10      | 10,419 70     | 3,902 60     |
| Total revenue in postal account.....       | \$ 236,971 55 | \$ 282,720 57 | \$ 45,749 02 |
| Increase of receipts over 1888.....        |               |               | 73,000 00    |
| Received on deposit from post-masters..... | 40,210 57     | 41,253 70     | 1,043 25     |
| Total.....                                 |               | \$323,974 27  |              |

|                                                              |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Paid office clerks.....                                      | \$ 39,913 47 |
| Paid letter carriers.....                                    | 42,664 38    |
| Paid railway postal clerks.....                              | 35,996 76    |
| Paid postmaster's salary....                                 | 3,6000 00    |
| Miscellaneous.....                                           | 18,000 00    |
| Deposited with Assistant Treasurer of U. S. at New York..... | 183,799 66   |
| Total .....                                                  | 323,974 27   |

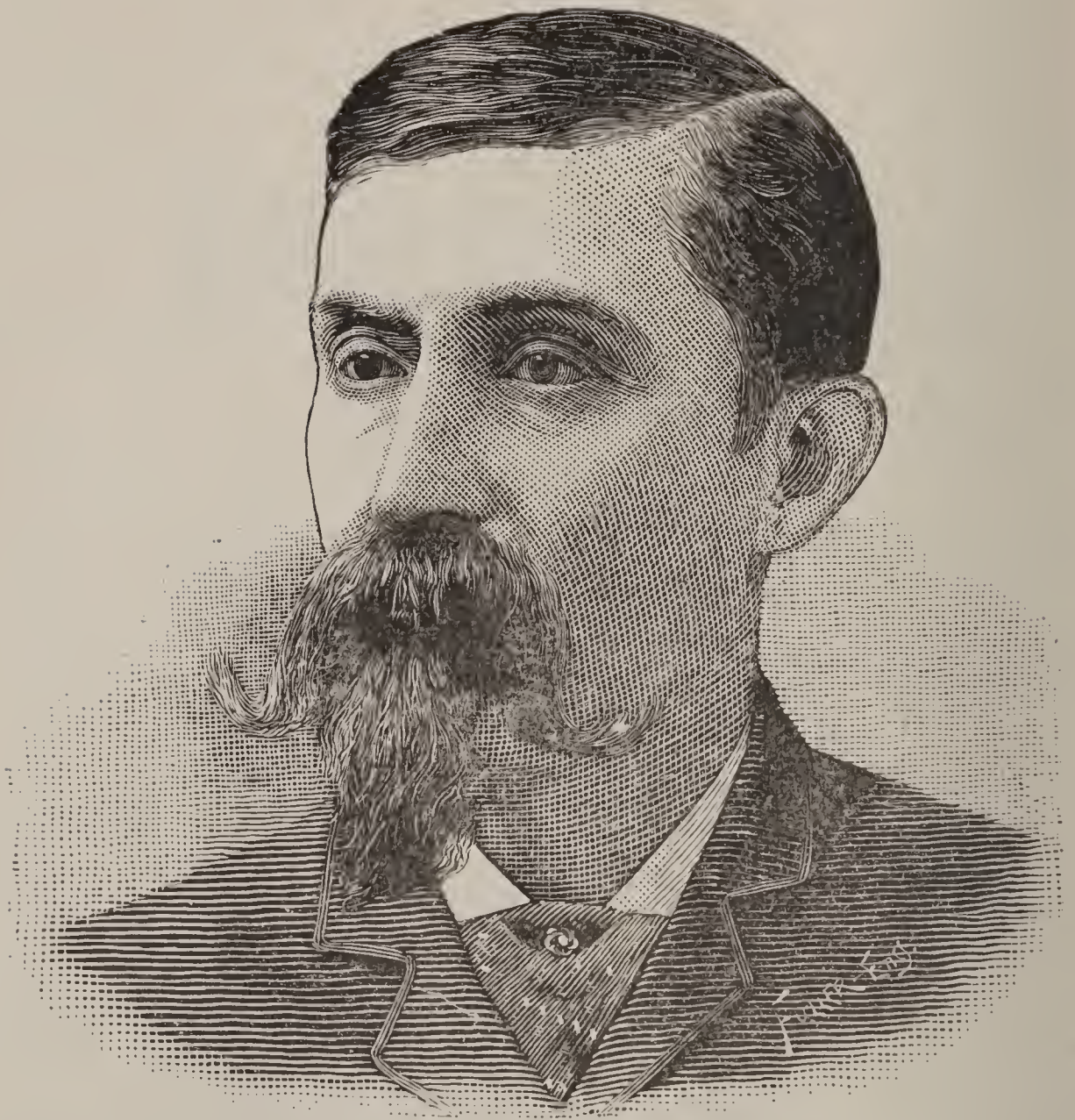
The number of one-cent stamps sold in 1890 was 1,660,000; of two cent stamps, 7,270,000; of postal cards, 1,230,000.

The business of the registry department for the year ending December 31, 1890: Received through registered pouches, 3,331; inner registered sacks, 1,956; registered packages in pouches, 96, 892; registered packages recieved by hand, 66, 119; registered packages handled in transit, 116,743; letters and parcels delivered, 65,744; letters and parcels mailed, 44,183; registered pouches sent in pouches, 102,415, inner registered sacks dispatched, 2,067.

Summary of the money-order department for the year, Deposits received from post masters, \$1,659,504; deposited in New York, \$1,449,600.

|                            | No.    | Amount.    | Fees.    |
|----------------------------|--------|------------|----------|
| Issued:                    |        |            |          |
| Domestic orders.. .....    | 42,816 | \$ 544,843 | \$ 4,242 |
| Postal notes....           | 23,232 | 47,671     | 696      |
| Foreign .....              | 9,120  | 184,006    | 2,226    |
| Paid; .....                |        |            |          |
| Domestic orders .....      | 52,464 | 594,301    | .....    |
| Postal notes.....          | 32,112 | 57,216     | .....    |
| Foreign.....               | 1,200  | 31,572     | .....    |
| Domestic notes repaid..... | 528    | 5,896      | .....    |





Col. S. K. HOOPER,

General Passenger Agent Denver & Rio Grande R. R.

Few men have a more brilliant war record than Mr. Hooper.

Being repeatedly promoted for "gallant and meritorious conduct", having participated in all the actions of his regiment, the 23rd Ind. Inf., from Paducah to Fort Donelson, the great battle of Shiloh, the siege of Vicksburg and the Atlanta campaign, he attained the rank of Colonel and was assigned to duty as Quartermaster General of his Division. In this capacity he purchased and handled millions of dollars worth of government stores and

first showed that great executive ability for which he has since, become so widely known.

During the war Mr. Hooper had sent much correspondence to Eastern papers which were so well received that when he returned home, he was offered a position of city editor on a daily in New Albany, Indiana, which however he declined, accepting a clerkship in the general ticket office of the Louisville & New Albany Rail Road. In 1867, he was for a few months, in the employ of the U. P. R. R. but returned in December of the same year to the Louisville and Albany R. R., as chief clerk in the general ticket office, where his services were so well appreciated that in March following he was promoted to the office of General Ticket Agent.

He remained in that position five years, and then accepted the office of G. T. A. on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R., where he remained six years, resigned in 1880 to go to the Hannibal & St. Joe road as assistant general passenger and ticket agent, becoming the G. P. & T. A. of the road, two years later.

In this latter position Maj. Hooper remained two years and filled for a short time, the same office with the Central Iowa R. R. but June 1st 1884, brought him to Denver as the General Passenger Agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, the "Scenic Line of the World"

There is no official in like position any where who has served his road better than Mr. Hooper. His literary tastes, his sound judgment and ripe experience helped him to accomplish results which never could be expected. He has liberally, persistently but judiciously advertised the "Great Scenic Route" and the entire State, until the tourists travel over the road is something unprecedented.

The entire State owes Mr. Hooper a debt of gratitude, more even than the road benefitted, for the gems of literature and art which he has sent broadcast, over the country.

Other roads could profit largely by following his example.

Mr. Hooper's voice is always listened to in the council of railroad men, and he always brings the Rio Grande out victorious, in any complication that ever arises.





HON. JOHN EVANS.

Born in O. ,in 1814, the subject of this sketch acquired an academic education and in 38, graduated at Cincinnati as a Doctor of medicine, a profession which he practised for six years.

Going to Chicago, Dr. Evans became chairman of the committee of Public Schools and did much to build up education in that city

He was the founder of the North Western University, Evans ton Ill., named in his honor, which he endowed with \$25,000.

Dr. Evans was in the State convention of Ill. which first named Lincoln as President In 62, he was appointed Governor of Colorado, and when in 65, a state constitution was adopted, he was chosen U. S. Senator, but the state was not admitted at that time.

Since then Gov. Evans has been engaged in rail road building and has done much for Colorado and for Denver. He also has erected several stately buildings in Denver, chief of which is the Rail Road building, the first eight story block ever erected in the City.



JOS. H. SMITH,

CLERK AND RECORDER OF ARAPAHOE COUNTY, COLORADO.

Born June 20th 1844, at Mountain City, East Tennessee, Mr. Smith received a good education, graduating in '61, from the Taylorsville Academy, an institution which is known for the thorough culture and the high standing of its graduates.

In 73, Mr. Smith came West, and locating in Denver, engaged in business. Being of a genial nature, affable and kind to all, he soon became well and favorably known among a large circle of friends, and his popularity soon led to the mentioning of his name for positions of trust and honor.



But Mr. Smith did not feel inclined to launch out upon the sea of political tempests, and it was not until 87, that he accepted a nomination which was tendered him, well nigh unanimously, to the important office of Clerk and Recorder of Arapahoe County, the wealthiest, not only in the State, but in the entire West.

Mr. Smith was elected by a large majority, and so well did he fill the important office, that he was re-nominated without a dissenting voice and re-elected by the people, although some disgruntled politicians of his own party made a bitter and stubborn fight on him, which envy and malice alone had dictated.

A man's personal strength and popularity cannot well be tested in a more satisfactory manner.

Mr. Smith is conceded, by all who have dealings with him, to be the best clerk and recorder, who ever served this county.

He has hosts of friends who would like to see him advanced to a more exalted position, and while, like all good men, he also has many enemies, the impartial judgment of those who are in a good position to know, proclaim him all the worthier and more honorable for the very enemies, he has made.

## THE MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE.

The State Flower, selected by Colorado's school children on  
Arbor day, April 17th 1891.

Sweet, stately Mountain Columbine,  
Thy fragrance, grace and beauty  
As patriotism's emblems shine,  
And teach a sacred duty.

Thy azure hue is like the skies  
Above our peaks and valleys,  
Our balmy air it typifies,  
A joyfull spirit rallies.

Thy purest white reflects the snows  
Which cap our lofty mountains  
And in the sunny light, it shows  
Whence come our sparkling fountains.

Thy golden center speaks of wealth,  
It paints our stores of metals  
Our golden grains, climatic health,  
All these inclose thy petals.

Just when the glorious Fourth at hand,  
We see thy beauty blooming,  
Like angels' smiles o'er mountain land,  
Yet modest, unassuming.

Thy majesty, our children's voice  
Made Colorado's flower,  
We all feel proud of this, their choice,  
Aesthetic beauty's dower.

"Resolved to win" the motto is,  
Thy emblem signifieth,  
When sunlight's rays thy blossoms kiss,  
Our greatness prophesieth.

May 9th 1891.

F. W. Krøenke.





HON. H. B. CHAMBERLIN.

PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBERLIN INVESTMENT CO.

Mr. Chamberlin's biography should be written by a competent pen in all its details and would make a volume of reading matter, more entertaining than any novel and more instructive to the youth of our land than even a text book.

Raised in New York he served in the military telegraph corps until the war ended. Then he engaged in the Drug business and in 1878 was elected general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn. Hard work caused his health to fail and in 1880 he came to Denver. Our glorious climate brought relief at once and seeing the great future of Denver, Mr. Chamberlin engaged here in the real estate business. After several associations, he has organized the Chamberlin Investment Co. with a paid up capital of \$1,000,000.

Mr. Chamberlin has been very generous to the public. He has given \$40,000 to the Trinity M. E. Church, \$25,000 to the contemplated Y. M. C. A. building and \$50,000 to the Chamberlin Observatory, connected with the University of Denver.

These facts alone prove the sterling character and the public spirit of the man.

The Chamberlin Investment Co. is the most reliable that Eastern capitalists can find for service in the West. Thoroughly familiar with all public affairs, having served as President of the Chamber of Commerce, prominent in every public enterprise, Mr. Chamberlin and his Company can serve the investor better than probably any other agency in the West.



HON. ROGER WILLIAMS WOODBURY.

PRESIDENT UNION NATIONAL BANK OF DENVER COLORADO.

This gentleman was born at Francestown, Hillsboro Co., N. H. on March 3rd, 1841. His father who was a farmer, in 1846, removed to Manchester, where the boy went to school and, at the age of eight years, had the misfortune to lose his mother.



At an early age, he learned the art of type-setting in the office of the Manchester "Mirror", and also taught school at Deering, N. H.

When the war of the Rebellion began, his patriotism prompted him to enlist which he did, as a private in the 3rd N. H. Infantry.

He was with Gen'l. Sherman at the capture of Port Royal, S. C. in November 1861, and for some months was detached from the regiment as receiving and issuing clerk of commissary stores at the Hilton Head Depot, one of the most important in that very busy department.

In 1862, at his own request, he returned to Company duty, and participated in the various movements of his company, the principal of which were the capture of Morris Island, the charge on Fort Sumpter, the bombardment of Charleston, etc. He was early promoted to the grades of Second and First Lieutenant. He participated in a short campaign in Florida, and in the early part of 1864 was transferred to Virginia to join Genl. Butler's Army of the James, participating in the long list of bloody engagements around Petersburg, Fort Darling and north of the James, near Richmond, being wounded in the thigh at the explosion of the Petersburg mine. He was appointed Captain in 1863.

He participated in Butler's expedition to capture Fort Fisher at the mouth of the Cape Fear River N. C., and at the organization of the second expedition under Gen. Alfred H. Terry was appointed by that officer as the Chief Ordnance Officer of the expedition. He remained in that capacity, on Gen. Terry's staff until the close of the war.

In August, 1865, Capt. Woodbury was mustered out, after taking part in fifty battles, and on returning to New Hampshire, became local reporter of the paper on which he had first worked.

In 1866, he emigrated to Colorado, settling first in Summit County, where he engaged in mining. That winter he worked at his trade on the Golden Transcript, which had just been started, but soon came to Denver as an attache of the Daily Tribune, of which he became one of the proprietors. He remained such until

1872, when he sold, and the same year founded the Denver Evening Times which soon exercised great influence and commanded large patronage. The fine block on Lawrence Street which is still the home of the "Times", was erected by Mr. Woodbury.

The name "Centennial State" was given to Colorado by Mr. Woodbury in his issue of the "Times" of February 27th 1875, long before any previous suggestion. This was prior to admission and also to the Centennial.

In 1882, Mr. Woodbury sold the "Times" to the Times Company.

Mr. Woodbury has always been a strictly business man and never a seeker of offices. Those positions of trust which he has accepted have been usually forced upon him by his friends and fellow citizens who recognized his superior business abilities. Thus he was elected a Regent of the State University, and after repeated refusals to accept, was appointed, by Gov. F. W. Pitkin, of happy memory, to be a Brigadier General of Colorado Militia.

The author of "Light", the Masonic poem which has made the round of the globe, takes special pleasure in calling attention to Mr. Woodbury's record in the "most ancient craft of the world". Mr. Woodbury has been Grand Master, Grand High Priest, and Grand Commander. — Brethren know what that means.

The Masonic Temple Association of Denver was a creation of Mr. Woodbury, who was made its president and for several years had charge of the joint financial and building affairs of all Masonic bodies in Denver.

In 1886, Mr. Woodbury purchased a block of stock in the Union Bank of Denver, which since then has been re-organized as the Union National Bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000 paid up, and a record, such as any other bank in the whole country may well envy. Mr. Woodbury is the President of this staunch institution.

Mr. Woodbury's connection with the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Denver, forms a large part of the history of that body, where we will speak of it further.





## THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF DENVER,

ESTABLISHED AS A STATE BANK EIGHTEEN YEARS.

### RESOURCES.

|                                      |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Loans, Discounts and overdrafts,     | \$1,566,829 94 |
| Bonds, Stocks, etc., - - -           | 84,060 41      |
| Sight Exchange, - - - -              | 161,466 82     |
| Furniture and fixtures, - - -        | 11,925 00      |
| Current expenses and taxes paid,     | 13,967 67      |
| Premiums on U. S. bonds - - -        | 6,250 00       |
| Cash on hand - - - -                 | 239,891 40     |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer | 2,250 00       |

Total, - - - \$2,086,641 24

### LIABILITIES

|                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Capital Stock - - -             | -\$1,000,000 00 |
| Undivided profits - - -         | - 62,879 73     |
| National bank notes outstanding | 45,000 00       |
| Deposits - - - -                | 978,761 51      |

Total - - - - \$2,086,641 24

### DIRECTORS:

R. W. WOODBURY, PREST.  
W. H. TRASK, CASHIER.  
ALFRED BUTTERS.  
WM. D. TODD.  
SAMUEL LESEM.  
E. W. ILLIUS.

M. SPANGLER, 1st V. P.  
WM. N. BYERS, 2nd V. P.  
FRANK TRUMBULL.  
JOHN C. GALLUP,  
J. A. HAYS, JR.  
WILLIAM GEDDIS.

JNO. M. BERKEY



HON. E. R. BARTON,

SHERIFF OF ARAPAHOE COUNTY.

It is seldom that a man in official life becomes as universally popular or retains the admiration of the public as Mr. Barton. In his case, all party lines are obliterated, although he is a Democrat in politics, there are thousands of Republicans as ardent in his support as the strongest Democrat possibly could be, and a popular uprising of the whole people, as it were, lands him where the people want him, because they know that he will serve them well,



will redeem every pledge that he makes and conduct the public business upon the strictest principles of business integrity.

Such a reputation is not built up in a day, nor in a year: it is the work of decades and of conscientious performance of duty.

On June 1st., it will be twenty years that Mr. Barton is in Denver and has been actively engaged in large business operations, principally as Manager of the Continental Oil and Transportation Company.

During this period, he has, in a most practical way, done much for the up-building of our city, engaging extensively in the building and loan association business. He was a Director of the "Sons of America" Building Asso., which has just wound up its affairs in a highly satisfactory manner, having given homes, in the easiest way, to many, and good profits to others; he is also a Director of the "Centennial" and a Director and President of the "Globe" Building and Loan Association. These institutions, when under the management of such men as Mr. Barton, do more for the development of a city than any other agency, because they build up homes and create taxable property where this, otherwise, would not be possible.

Mr. Barton was also the originator and is now a stockholder and director of the State National Bank, organized in 1881, a strong financial institution.

Mr. Barton has served Arapahoe County, two terms as County Commissioner, being the chairman of the board for two years.

In this office he was ever vigilant of the interests of the county and exercised his great business ability.

It was he who originated the construction of Arapahoe County's new jail, a building which has become indispensable, and his wisdom, in this move, has long since been demonstrated.

In 1889, he was elected Sheriff of Arapahoe County, by a majority of over 5300, which is an astonishing figure when we contemplate that the county is Republican by at least 4000.

The office is a very important one, as the county is 156 miles

long by 30 miles wide and contains the city of Denver with her vast wealth and especially her great rail road center and travel.

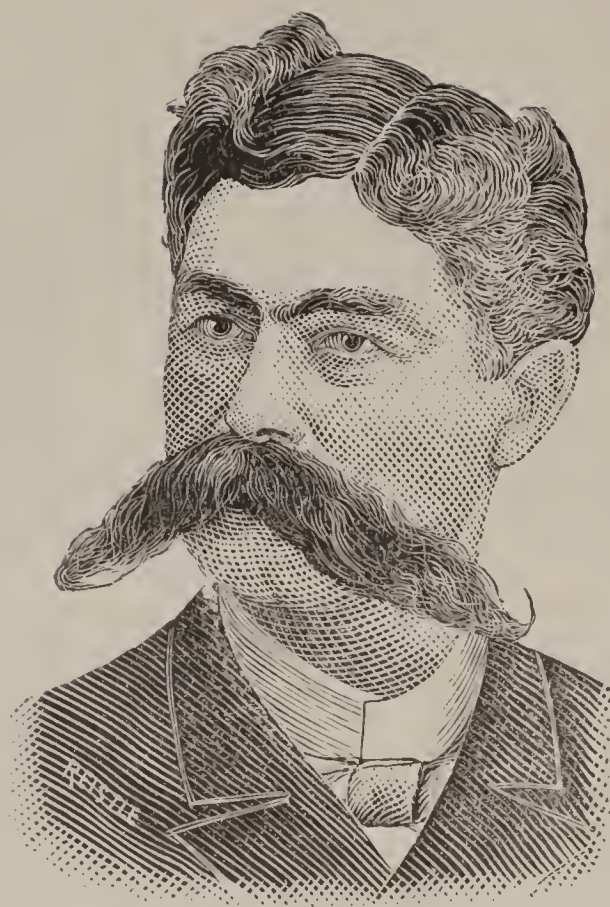
The force under him is necessarily very large, and no officer ever paid stricter attention to the character and actions of his subalterns than does Sheriff Barton.

Mr. John Vaughn is the clerk in the office; John H. Hopkins, jailor; and Wm. E. Welch under sheriff. All these men are of sterling character and proven experience.

Sheriff Barton can justly feel proud that under his administration, the last city election in April, was the purest one, perhaps ever held in any city. There were deputies stationed at every poll with orders to see that no disturbance was created, no repeating or illegal voting done and that every one entitled to vote, was allowed to do so. The Sheriff himself was out, all day, making grand rounds in his buggy, and the result was highly satisfactory.

Mr. Barton, although he has filled many offices, has never sought political preferment, in his case, it has always been the office seeking the man, and it is to be hoped that, ere long, all over our country, public places of trust and honor will be filled by just such men of sterling character, independent of political wrangles and manipulations.





MR. WM. E. WELCH,  
UNDER SHERIFF OF ARAPAHOE COUNTY.

Mr. Welch was born in Ohio, in 44 and attended school there, later graduating at the Iowa University. Like many prominent men, he taught school for some time and then entered business.

When his father was elected Sheriff of Dickinson Co., Kas, he was made chief deputy, and so well was the office conducted that Sheriff Welch was retained for three terms.

After this, he served two years in the Sheriff's office at Kansas City, and in 77, came to Denver, going into business.

Mr. Welch has just been appointed Under Sheriff, an office for which no man in the state is better qualified; he is a man of military and chivalous bearing, neat in his tastes and princely in his generosity. No man in Denver is better known or has a larger circle of true and devoted friends. A Democrat in politics, he has ever been loyal to his party, even when others, through selfishness proved untrue. he would not repay them in the same coin but was always found where his character of strict honor places him.



HON. OTTO MEARS,  
"THE PATHFINDER."

Like so many of our great men, Mr Mears has his own efforts alone to thank for the phenomenal success he has achieved, and his career is only another illustration of the fact that pluck and perseverance are bound to win.

Born in Russia, on the third day of May, 1841, he came to San-Francisco, Cal. in 1853 and at that early age, not only "did for himself" but by his keen powers of observation and great circumspection, gained a large experience in business matters and public affairs, and immediately upon the breaking out of the war, follow-



ed the promptings of his patriotism, joining the first regiment of California Volunteers.

His military record is highly honorable to him, on many occasions, he showed great courage and presence of mind, gaining the commendation of his superiors. It gave him also the occasion for acquiring that firmness of character and decisiveness of action which, since then, have made him one of the public benefactors of our state.

Mustered out in 1864, he took a position as clerk in a store and became so well liked by his employers that they made him collector. But he could not long remain in a dependent position, and soon launched out in business for himself, establishing a general merchandise store at Santa Fe, N. M.. Although successful from the start, he found business in that territory too slow for him, and in 1865, was attracted by the great natural resources and possibilities of our state which his keen foresight clearly recognized at that early date..

Settling at Conejos, he opened his store and also went into the saw and grist mill business, his associate in this enterprise being Major Head, since then Lient. Governor of the state.

Always looking around for a still wider field of action, he removed to Saguache in '66, engaging in farming and stock raising as well as opening trading posts among the Ute Indians.

At this period he began his remarkable career as a road builder which has given him the justly earned and honorable surname "The Pathfinder of Colorado." Opening in 1867, the first toll road ever built in Colorado, at Poncha Pass, he followed it up in 1872 by a road to Lake City, 95 miles long, and in '75 he built a mountain pass to Ouray which first opened out that marvelously rich section. Being universally popular among the people who owed him a vast debt of gratitude, he was chosen to many public positions and became the foremost man in his section. In '76, he was Presidential Elector, in '79 he was appointed Indian Commissioner, to make a treaty with the Utes for their removal to Utah. He was the right man in the right place, as he had by fair dealing,

gained the confidence of the Indians. In 1881, he built the Marshall Pass toll-road and also one to Telluride. In 83, Saguache county sent him to the legislature, and in 84, he completed the road from Red Mountain to Silverton.

Mr. Mears however in 87, commenced work on a still grander scale and in 88, finished the Silverton R. R. known as the "Rainbow Route" of which he is President and which is a great attraction to tourists as well as a benefit to commerce.

The crowning work of his life however is the completion of the Rio Grande Southern R. R., 180 miles long, and the most costly of construction in the state.

Mr. Mears is now a member of the State Board of Capitol Commissioners, and can almost always be found at the State House in Denver.

No man has done more for the state than he and none is more universally and deservedly popular, although his great wealth and prominent position has excited the envy of some cheap politicians and sensationalists. He is a man of culture and refinement, always busy but always easy of approach and affable to all. His name will be on every tongue in the country which he has opened up, and made, as it were, long after most public men of to-day will be forgotten.

#### THE RAINBOW ROUTE.

##### OTTO MEARS' FAMOUS SILVERTON & RED MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

From the Red Mountain Journal.

There are but few tourists who complete the circuit of the "Scenic Line of the World" who are aware that when they arrive at either Silverton or Ouray that the gap of twenty-one miles between these two mountain mining cities is an entirely different system connecting the southern terminus at Ouray to the northern terminus at Silverton of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad system by this silver link and wonderful little giant railroad, conceived and carried out by the foresight and indomitable energy of the Hon. Otto Mears. Long before he had matured the idea of building this road, he had us already supplied with one of the best systems of toll roads in the state; he is truly the pioneer and pathfinder of this wonderful rich mineral region. Utilizing and widening out old Indian trails for his toll roads, and finding these inadequate for the immense traffic, his sagacity prompted him to utilize these in turn for his railroad beds.





HON. H. H. EDDY,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM ROUTT AND GRAND COUNTIES.

The subject of this sketch was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1855, but received his education in New York and Massachusetts.

Admitted to the bar in '78, he came to Leadville and visited several other places in the state, before finally locating. Mr. Eddy's travels took him to New Mexico, where he was appointed U. S. District Attorney and Agent of the General Land Office.

Settling in Routt Co., in this state, he was in '80, elected to the state senate and returned in '84, where he served with such distinction that in '88 he was elected to the lower house and was in '89, by a unanimous vote made Speaker. Of all the members in that assembly only two were re-elected and Mr. Eddy was one of them. On the floor of the house, he has been a power, being the leader of his party, thoroughly conversant with parliamentary rules, ready in debate and repartee and posted on every public question.

Mr Eddy is engaged in the cattle business employing a number of men, all of whom he treats in such a manner that they are forever devoted to him.

The fall of '92 will, beyond a question, find him the nominee of his party for Congress, and when elected, he will at once make an influential and useful member.



# THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK!

ESTABLISHED IN 1874,

As the German Bank, incorporated under present name as a National Bank in  
1878, and made a U. S. Depository.

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

J. J. RIETHMANN' Prest.

JOHN GOOD.

J. J. RIETHMANN, Jr.

D. C. DODGE, V. Prest.

J. M. WILSON.

CHAS. M. CLINTON,  
Cashier.

CHAS. KUNSEMILLER, Jr.,  
Asst. Cashier.



## COL. A. C. FISK.

No man in any large city of our great country has a better record for brilliant achievements in time of war and for useful activity in time of peace, than Col. Archie C. Fisk.

Born in the Empire state in 1836, he received a common school education and entered life in the humble position of a clerk in a store at Elyria, O..

As soon as the war broke out, his great love of country prompted him to assist in the raising of a company which was assigned to the 23rd Ohio Infantry, and of which in 1861 he was made a lieutenant, being detailed for duty on the staff of "Old Rosy." Early in 62, he was made assistant commissary of subsistence and participated in the West Virginia campaign, also in the battles of second Bull Run, South Mountain and that hard fought field, Antietam.

His superior officers soon appreciated his great executive ability and he was assigned to duty on the general staff which directs the movements of armies, corps and divisions. While on the staff of General Hugh Ewing, he joined uncle "Billy Sherman's" army, and being transferred to duty with General J. A. J. Lightburn, took part in all the actions which constitute the memorable siege of Vicksburg and ended in the capture of that stronghold as a present to Uncle Sam., July 4th. 1863.—Then he staid with "Old Tecump" all through Alabama and as Ajut. General of the 2nd. Division of the 15th. Army Corps, he marched to the relief of Knoxville in East Tennessee.—His services before Vicksburg being well remembered, he was made Adjutant General for the military District of Vicksburg.

While in this position, in January 65, he did a great service to many of his countrymen and humanity.

While interviewing a Confederate General who asked some favors under a flag of truce, he met Howard A. M. Henderson who was Exchange Agent for the Confederate government. They drew up a stipulation for the exchange of all prisoners in Andersonville Ga. and Cohaba, Ala. The stipulation thus made by Adjut. General Fisk was entirely approved by the authorities of the War department, and its provisions carried out. A camp was established near Vicksburg to which 5,000 unfortunate prisoners were brought from Andersonville and over 8,000 from Cohaba, both pens being then vacated. Gratitude prompted the poor prisoners to name this place "Camp Fisk," in honor of their liberator. The Colonel has a picture of it hanging in his office. Many a thousand hearts sent up fervent prayers of thanks for this one act alone, done by Col. Fisk.—Howard A. M. Henderson who conducted the negotiations on the southern side is now a Methodist minister of national reputation and great usefulness at Cincinnati, O.

Another item of interest is that the stipulation between Mr. Fisk and the Rev. Henderson was signed in General Logan's old stone house headquarters.

At the end of the war, Adjutant General Archie C. Fisk's name was attached to the paroles of over 75,000 Confederate soldiers, and he furnished them transportation to their homes. The reader should also remember that while Mr. Fisk was Adjutant General, martial law ruled in the land, all jurisdiction was in Provost courts and their proceedings had to be approved at headquarters, so that by one stroke of his pen, the Adj. Genl. could either approve or disapprove all findings of the courts in criminal and civil actions.

Great as was his power and responsibility, he discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all.

After the war, he settled in Vicksburg, going into business. In 68, he was a delegate to the convention which nominated Grant



and also was chairman of the state, and a member of the National Republican central committee.

In 72, he came to Denver, and after serving three years as clerk of the district court, engaged in business. The Col. has platted more additions to the city than any other three men, he is Vice Pres. of the Fort Morgan Natl. Bank, a member of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and of the Real Estate Exchange, President and Manager of the American Trust Co. and also of the Denver Land and Improvement Co. and as a public spirited man he stands at the head of the front rank. No man has done more to interest capital in Denver. He has a beautiful home of which we give an illustration and owns a great deal of real estate..



RESIDENCE OF COL. A. C. FISK.



GEO. ADY,

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, U. P. R. R. (GULF DIV.)

Immediately upon the breaking out of the war, Mr. Ady volunteered and served until the victory was won, to which result he contributed his full share by bravery on many a field. No man has a brighter war record; and his comrades of the G. A. R. delight in honoring him.

Since February 1869, Mr. Ady has been in the rail road service, so that he can soon celebrate his twenty fifth anniversary

Since coming to Colorado, he has been General Passenger Agent on the Denver & South Park, then when the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth known as the "Pan Handle" was completed, he took the same position with that route, and upon its consolidation with the U. P., he was retained in his station, which he fills with ability and fidelity. A great future is before Mr. Ady.



## THE COLORADO MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

This institution is destined to become one of the most important boards of trade, not only in the country, but of the world.

When first spoken of, many mining men were indifferent on the subject and some openly hostile, but the projectors were live and active men and soon secured enough members to commence business on July 18th 1869, in a basement room of the "TIMES" building. The first directors were Messrs. George F. Batchelder, Charles E. Taylor, John L. McNeil, H. E. Wood, A. H. Weber, M. E. Smith, E. F. Halleck, Frank A. Miller, H. B. Gillespie, H. Van F. Furman and O. H. Whitcomb with Geo. F. Batchelder for Pres.; C. E. Taylor, vice president; John L. McNeil treasurer and W.C. Wyncoop secretary.

The membership was limited to 500 with an initiation fee of \$200. There were three properties listed when the exchange began business, namely: the May Mazeppa, Alleghany and Brownlow.

Through the energy and masterly management of the board, the exchange, from the start became popular, so that it became advisable to increase the membership to 600, make the price of the certificate \$500, each and also advance the fee for listing properties, as there were many applications. The listing committee exercised great care in the admission of properties and, at an early date, classified them as mines - those who pay dividends - and prospects - those who do not.

Public confidence was established; the brokers received numerous orders, not only from city and state, but from all over the country as well as Europe. It was soon found that the quarters, in which the exchange started were too small and the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce building was rented.

During calls, even this large hall was always crowded, the galleries being filled with lady spectators, interested in the dealings of their brokers.

When the second election approached, the issue was whether or not the exchange should erect a large structure of their own, and the builders triumphed, electing C. E. Taylor, president; M. E. Smith vice president; Oney Carstarphen, secretary and Dennis Sheedy treasurer. These officers managed affairs so well that all were unanimously re-elected April 25th.

In the meantime, a clearing nouse had also been established with J. M. Clarkson as manager. On the board are now listed thirty seven properties, over forty million dollars worth of stocks have changed hands, and most of the stocks go current as money at the market price.

Through the great energy of Pres. Taylor, the bonds for the erection of the new Mining Stock Exchange building were readily placed to advantage, four lots on the corner of Fifteenth and Arapahoe Strs, a business center, were purchased and the building is now well under way and will be finished in September. It will cost nearly \$400,000 and will be elegant in all its appointments, including the Exchange Hall, fifty by seventy-five feet, a handsome foyer for ladies and spectators, officers rooms, telegraph office, an exhibition room for min-specimens together with a free library of books on all mining matters, nine store rooms, including a bank on the corner and 149 offices to be rented.

## THE MAY-MAZEPPA.

Among the great corporations of America, the May-Mazeppa Mining Company is bound to occupy a front rank.

The company owns eighty acres of patented mineral lands of the highest character. The camp in which the property is located, White Pine, Gunnison county, Colorado, is already the third best producer of all the camps in the country, and the day is not far off when it will closely press Leadville and Aspen for first place.

Indeed, all competent judges seem to agree that this will be as soon as the Denver & Rio Grande, the great pioneer road of Colorado, reaches the camp which is only a question of a short time, as a branch road from Sargent to this point is in immediate contemplation and is easy of construction.

The history of this mining company is something remarkable. No other stock ever jumped into public favor and retained the confidence in such a manner, as the May-Mazeppa has done, since Mr. Chas. E Taylor has managed the property.

The geological formation is somewhat similar to that found at Leadville and Aspen. The outcrop was found half way between shales and quartzite, on the contact in the line. Enough ground has been opened up to enable the company to make a perpetual output of ore. At present the result is from 30 to 50 tons per day, running upward of \$70 to the ton, and the amount of ore, already in sight, would figure up several millions.

The stock is listed on the Mining Stock Exchange and has justly been called the "backbone" of that institution. It started at 28c., never declined a single day; whenever offered, it found ready cash takers and, from day to day, at enhanced figures, until \$1.20 was reached, when the stock was temporarily withdrawn and the capitalization doubled, each share being made two. This new stock was again called May 8th 1890 at 59c. and steadily rose. The first dividend of 1 c. per share was paid June 15th, 90, and a dividend has been paid monthly, being increased to 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  c. per share, which will be increased still further. At present, the stock sells at \$1.20 a share, but as competent judges think that the ore in sight already is worth at least double the present capitalization, many people who have been fortunate enough to secure some of this stock, prefer to hold it as a permanent investment, for the dividends it is bringing and will bring.

The dividends paid since June last year, amount to \$120,000 already. There is no doubt that the stock is worth twice its present quotation and will reach that mark sooner than even the best friends of it expect.



## COLONEL CHARLES E. TAYLOR.

FOR PORTRAIT SEE PAGE 129.

PRESIDENT OF THE COLORADO MINING STOCK EXCHANGE  
AND OF THE MAY-MAZEPPA MINING COMPANY.

Mr. Taylor comes from an old Virginia family and was born July 4th, 1847, a day which seems appropriate for a man who has achieved so many victories in the battles of life.

Engaging early in life, in the tobacco business, he was so successful in his first venture that he cleared \$1500, in one day. This quick transaction shows the firm determination and decisiveness of action which have been characteristic features of the man, ever since.

In 1870, he removed to Louisville, Ky. and built, the next year, a large warehouse. But the field was not wide enough for a man of Mr Taylor's activity, and in 72 we find him in New York, founding the National Tobacco inspection as a member of the firm of W. J. Hoodes & Co,

He next organized the firm of Squires, Taylor & Co, engaged in the commission business, the transactions of which aggregated over a million per annum. Mr. Squires dying, Mr. Taylor conducted the business alone until 80, when he visited Colorado for recreation.

His great powers of observation led him to investigate the mining industry of the state and he at once became interested. Eastern folks, at that time, did not look favorably upon mining, but Mr. Taylor quickly comprehended its possibilities and great importance. He became its champion among the moneyed men of New York, and as he was possessed of the unlimited confidence of many influential men, he was entrusted with sufficient capital. He

returned to Colorado, opening up the Quartzite Gold Mine Contact upon Battle Mountain and became the manager of the Ground Hog Mining & Milling Company. He also was instrumental in working the Treasure Vault on Holy Cross Mt.

But his greatest work was the buying up of all conflicting interests in the May Mazeppa (see P 117) and organizing a company on that property. Since Col. Taylor has managed it, the property has become a great producer and is now one of the bonanzas which steadily put out ever increasing riches. There is no stock of any kind, neither railroad, banking or manufacturing, which yields the investor such large and sure profits as does the May Mazeppa.

Mr. Taylor was also one of the originators of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange and became its first vice president.

As the second annual election approached, the question whether or not the exchange should erect a large and stately building as the centralization of Colorado's mining interests and business, became the issue of the day. This question had been championed by Mr. Taylor's progressive energy, but a good many members thought it was better to go slow and were opposed to the project.

However, the builders triumphed, Mr. Taylor was elected President of the Exchange and appointed a building committee, composed of energetic men. He himself went East and negotiated the bonds for the building fund, on the most favorable terms.

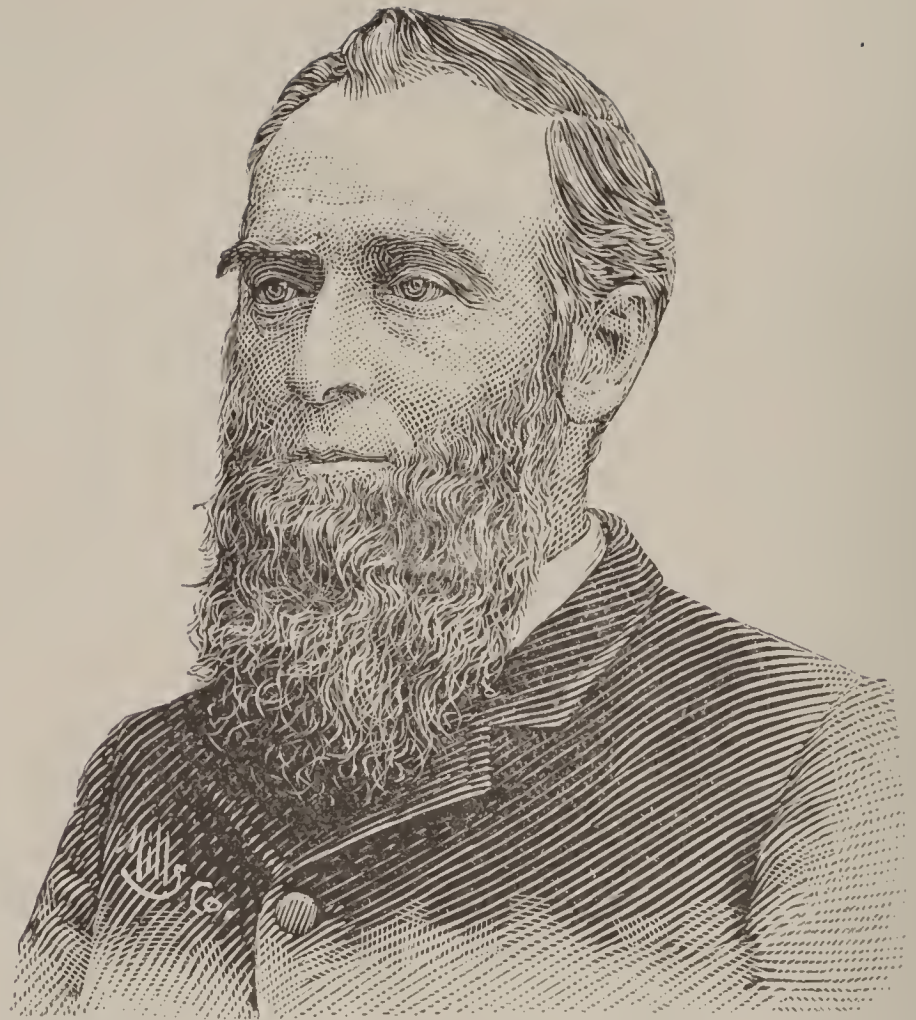
This building of which we speak on page 116, will be an ornament to the city, will cost nearly \$400,000, and will be completed in September of this year.

Under Mr. Taylor's presidency, the Exchange has flourished and promises to become one of the most important boards of trade in the world of finance.

He has just been re-elected its president and it is safe to predict that his usefulness and enterprise will accomplish more good still in the future.

Mr. Taylor even now is a man of national reputation and as he is still young, has many more victories before him.





THE KIMBALL RED SANDSTONE COMPANY.  
GEO. L. KIMBALL,  
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

What a firm determination can do, is most strikingly illustrated in Mr. Kimball's history. When he was only fifteen years old, his father lost his property and the boy was not only thrown on his own resources but had to care for the entire family, as his father was unfortunate enough to lose his health also. He was a resident of Maine and worked in a paper mill, where for months at a time, he often toiled eighteen hours out of twenty-four.

By working night and mornings and walking two miles to school besides, he attended academy and fitted himself for College through which he worked himself with credit, by his own hard efforts.

It was his intention to study medicine, but it seemed that hard luck pursued him, for his eyes failed and for two years his sight was lost.

However his plucky nature could not be overcome by adversity; he engaged in the cooperage business, making hogsheads which were shipped ready to be set up at the point of destination.

The West India business in these is very large, Cuba alone using annually a million of hogsheads, of which Mr. Kimball supplied between five and six hundred thousand, shipping also to Portland, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

In 1888, Mr. Kimball decided to change his place of business and went to the Pacific coast, through Oregon and Washington, looking for a location. Stopping off, for one night, at Denver, he did what many others have done, he stayed here permanently, seeing at a glance of his experienced eye, the business advantages as well as the fine climate and fascinating beauty of the city as a place of residence.

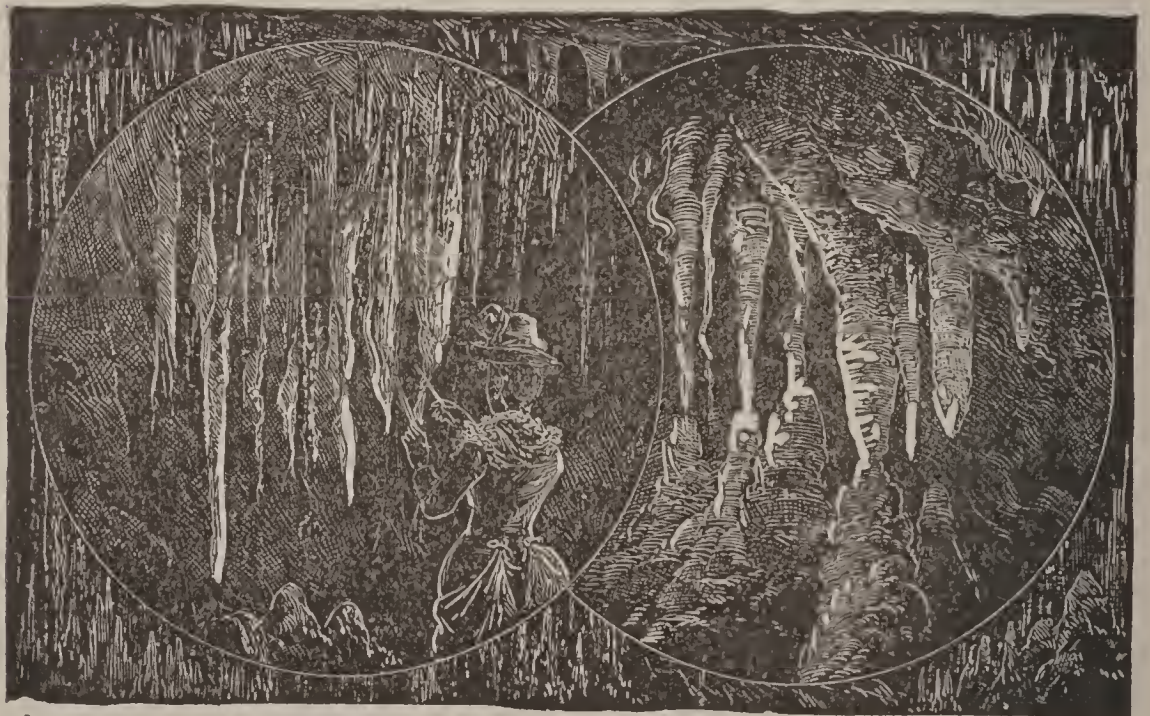
He organized the Kimball Red Sandstone Co., whose output has acquired great fame as a building material, not only in Denver, but abroad. When first quarried, the stone is easily dressed and takes a beautiful finish, but it soon grows hard and becomes as solid as granite. The Company employs more than 200 men at their three quarries, and besides the red sandstone, furnishes Flagging Curbing, Footing, Paving, Dimension Stone, Rubble, etc., in large quantities. Their stone can be found in many structures, notable among which the new Mining Stock Exchange building which, when completed will cost \$400,000, the Denver University, Chamberlin Observatory, Boston Block (cost \$600,000), the new county jail, etc., and is shipping to St. Louis, Chicago, Salt Lake, Omaha and even to the state of Washington, so far-famed



has the stone become for its excellent qualities; and the company's reputation for square dealing has extended so as to make it popular every-where.

The President of the Kimball Red Sandstone Co. is H. B. Chamberlin, the well known financier and head of the Chamberlin Investment Co.; Vice President and General Manager, Geo. L. Kimball, Secretary F. J. Chamberlin, also with the Investment Co., and Treasurer, George D. Kimball. Contracts in all parts of the country will be filled with the utmost promptitude.

Estimates furnished on application. Address the Kimball Red Sandstone Co., Nos. 62-3 Railroad Building, Denver, Col.



THE ORGAN.

THE SEVEN COLUMNS.

GRAND CAVERNS MANITOU, COLO.

JOHN J. RIETHMAN,  
PRES. GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. Riethman was born in Lausanne, Switzerland on Novbr. 20th, 1838. When he was ten years old, his family came to America and first settled in Indiana. Early in life, Mr. Riethman developed great capacities for business, as he was employed in the Bank of the Capitol during the last few years of his residence at Indianapolis, from where he removed to Council Bluffs, Ia, in 58.

In the fall of the same year, he and his brother, L. D. Riethman started across the plains to the Colorado gold fields. Arriving at a point, called "Rough and Ready," about two and a half miles down the Platte from the present City of Denver, they erected a rough cabin in which his brother lived that winter, while he returned to Council Bluffs. On his trip East, he carried the first mail bag, ever taken from this point to the Missouri River.

In 1859, Mr. Riethman returned and engaged in the business of baking crackers, which he continued until 1870. In 1867, Mr. Riethman went to California but returned the same year.

Since 1868, he has been engaged in the Drug business, both wholesale and retail, and in this line, he has built up so successful a trade and so enviable a reputation, that his name is every where known and his custom extended in all the States and territories, tributary to Denver. Mr. Riethman is a gentleman of culture who likes to travel. He went to Europe in 1870 and again in 1876, when he staid abroad three years, visiting Italy, Austria, Germany, France and England. Mr. Riethman was married in 1863, to Miss Magdalena Eilbeck and has three sons and one daughter, all of whom have had the best educational facilities, afforded by the United States and Europe. Mr. Riethman was the first President of the German Bank of Denver, founded in 1874 which was later re-organized as the German National Bank and is one of the most solid financial institutions of the West.

Mr. Riethman is now again President of the Bank.





J. F. ADAMS,  
CITY TREASURER OF DENVER.

The subject of this sketch belongs to the great Adams family, which has furnished our states so many prominent men in public and business life.

Like all members of that renowned family, he is a fine specimen of physical and intellectual manhood.

Born in 1842, in Cooper, Co., Mo., he received a thorough education in the Kemper family school, widely known for the accomplishments of its pupils. He was raised on a farm and was elected assessor of his county which office he filled four years.

Mr. Adams has also taught school in his native County for six years and was District Lecturer for the Grange.

In 1879 Mr. Adams left his home and for a short time, resided in St. Louis, then going to Worth county, where he remained two

years, being engaged in the mercantile business and then removed to Holden, Johnson county. But his health becoming impaired, he, in 81, came to Colorado and engaged in the hardware business in the city of Denver, at 2729 Larimer Street, building up an extensive trade which he still retains and annually enlarges.

Since coming to Denver, Mr. Adams has been honored with several positions of trust and responsibility. In 1887, he was chosen alderman from the Eight Ward, serving two years and in January 1890, he was appointed Under Sheriff of Arapahoe county, a position which he filled to the perfect satisfaction of Sheriff Barton and the public, and which he retained until April 7th, he was elected City Treasurer by the rousing majority of 5949.—When a Democrat, in a strongly Republican city is elected by such a vote, it shows a popular uprising such as only sterling men of integrity and urbanity of manners, coupled with business capacity and executive ability, can command.

Being in the prime of life, of robust health—thanks to Colorado climate,—active and experienced in both public and business affairs, making friends in every station of life, Mr. Adams may well be expected to fill even more important offices.

The position which he now occupies is one of great responsibility. the amount of funds which are handled in Denver's city treasury, increases rapidly, from year to year, and requires great care not only in the handling but discrimination in receiving it from improper sources, such as unauthorized licenses, and in disbursing on illegal warrants.

In this respect, Mr. Adams has proven himself already to be not only careful but always right and correct in his action.

In 1865, Mr Adams was married to Mrs. M. F. Logan and has built up a very happy family. He has the proud satisfaction of seeing his son, Mr. J. Perry Adams, following in his footsteps as a good business man and a careful officer. Mr. J. Peray Abams is his father's deputy as city treasurer and displays great ability and knowledge of business affairs.



### THE COLORADO JOURNAL.

In Denver live many Germans and Swiss, speaking the German language. Amongst these are some of our millionaires who have made everything they have on earth, right here, and many who have been and are now prominent in political and business circles. Then there are thousands who live in humble homes, but all are intelligent and law abiding citizens and all are anxious to attract to this city as many of their countrymen as possible. They have, for this purpose, several organs, but the COLORADO JOURNAL is the only daily among them. It is an ably edited and well printed paper, established in 1872 by Messrs. Frank Kratzer and Edw. Reinbold who are still the owners, and have an extensive plant with which a job department is connected. Its circulation is quite extensive and its influence felt in every campaign.

### THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.

There is not a paper in the West, better known than the ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, the pioneer paper of the city and state.

William N. Byers & Co. established it in May 1859 as a six column weekly, but as early as Aug. 18th, 1860, it was changed into an evening daily and received the first telegrams Nov. 13th, of the same year. In '62, the firm changed to Byers & Daily, the latter buying an interest which he retained until 1870, when Mr. Byers bought him out, and again became sole proprietor. In 1878 Mr. W. A. H. Loveland purchased the NEWS and associated with himself John Arkins who became editor and manager.

In 1886 Mr. Loveland retired and John Arkins, James M. Burnell and Maurice Arkins became the owners. In 1890, Hon. Thomas Patterson bought the paper and assumed the editorial control, while Mr. Arkins retained the post as manager.

The NEWS has been destroyed by fire and flood but always rose higher and higher. It has a large circulation, is Democratic in its politics and speaks out for Western and especially Colorado interests in a bold and fearless tone.

### THE DENVER REPUBLICAN.

This paper was founded by Major Henry Ward, the "Mascot of Colorado Journalism" as his admirers call him, and W. G. Brown who in June 1879, purchased the evening DEMOCRAT and changed it into a morning paper, giving it its present name. They sold it three months later, and after various changes, in Nov. 1880, the Republican Publishing Company was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000. Mr. J. C. Wilson was president and treasurer; Mr. George T. Clark, secretary and Judge Amos Steck a director. June 21, 1881, the entire stock was sold to a syndicate and Mr. K. G. Cooper elected president and manager, on Aug 9th, of the same year, the stock being doubled and the present home of the REPUBLICAN, a fine building on Sixteenth St., erected.

In 1884, the stock was again doubled and the paper consolidated with the TRIBUNE, Hon. R. H. Wolcott becoming pres., T. C. Henry, sec., and K. G. Cooper treas. and manager. Aug. 26, 1885 Hon. N. P. Hill purchased Henry's

stock and Mr. Crawford Hill became secretary.

The Republican has an extensive circulation, wields an unfailing influence in politics, is ably edited and its spirit is fearless, not being tied to cliques or rings but boldly striking out for the best interests of the city, county and state, as many politicians have experienced to their sorrow.

#### THE COLORADO SUN.

"It shines for all," is the motto of this bright and newsy sheet.

The Sun was founded by Mr. Wm. Griffith, who immediately upon the sale of the "Times," went to New York and purchased a complete plant for a first class morning daily.

Major Henry Ward is the editor. There is no man in Colorado journalism better known or more deservedly appreciated than Major Ward who was the founder of the Republican and has worked on every paper of influence in the state, his services always being of the highest value to the public as well as the papers.

On March 8th, the first number appeared and it became apparent at once that the Sun was equal to the very best, from the first day of publication. The comments of the state and outside press were very laudatory, and the new paper gained circulation with an unprecedented rapidity. When a journal, only two months old, has to print between 12,000 and 14,000 copies, as the Sun does, it is the strongest proof of public appreciation.

#### THE MINING INDUSTRY AND TRADESMAN.

This publication appears weekly and is devoted to the mining and smelting interests of the State. W. C. Wyncoop is Editor and Manager, under his management the paper has prospered being already in the eighth volume and enjoying a large circulation as well as advertising patronage.

The paper has done much for the mining interests of the state. It was especially instrumental in the organization of the exchange and has upon more than one occasion exercised great influence in the adoption of wise measures.

The subscription price is \$3.00 per annum, and all who are interested in mining, should have it.

#### THE MINING EXCHANGE JOURNAL.

This Journal is the official organ of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange and appears daily, bringing the market reports, quotations etc. as well as general current news, reports of mining companies and every thing of interest.

Under the business management of Mr. W. F. Reinert, the Journal has become a prosperous publication and the subscription list is constantly swelling.

The subscription price is \$4.00 per annum and capitalists as well as mining men will find it a profitable investment to subscribe.



## LAKE CORINNE

Kroenke Basin, North Cottonwood Mining  
District, Chaffee County, Colo.

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See the lake, in midst of mountains,  
At the Continental Range,  
Which their snow-streams and their foun-  
tains  
Pour into this basin strange.

Here Mountain Harvard's rock-foundation,  
There the Continent's Divide,  
With abruptest inclination,  
Down into the waters glide.

All around this mountain wonder,  
Trees and flowers and grasses green  
Hail the sun or brave the thunder  
With the lightning flashes keen.

When the balmy morning kisses  
Every ripple on the lake,  
Silent prayers in heavenly blisses,  
Echoes of our heart awake.

Far above us grandly tower  
Wintery peaks, so grim and bare;  
Here below, a sylvan bower  
Does surround us, fresh and fair.

There we learn that resolution,  
Like a giant, firm should stand;  
Here, that grace and absolution  
For the willing are at hand.

Far above us, towers duty  
With inflexible demands;  
Here, of faith and hope the beauty  
Charity for us commands.

Lake Corinne, my angel daughter  
Seems to bend, from heaven above,  
Down into thy silver water,  
Emblem of her purest love.

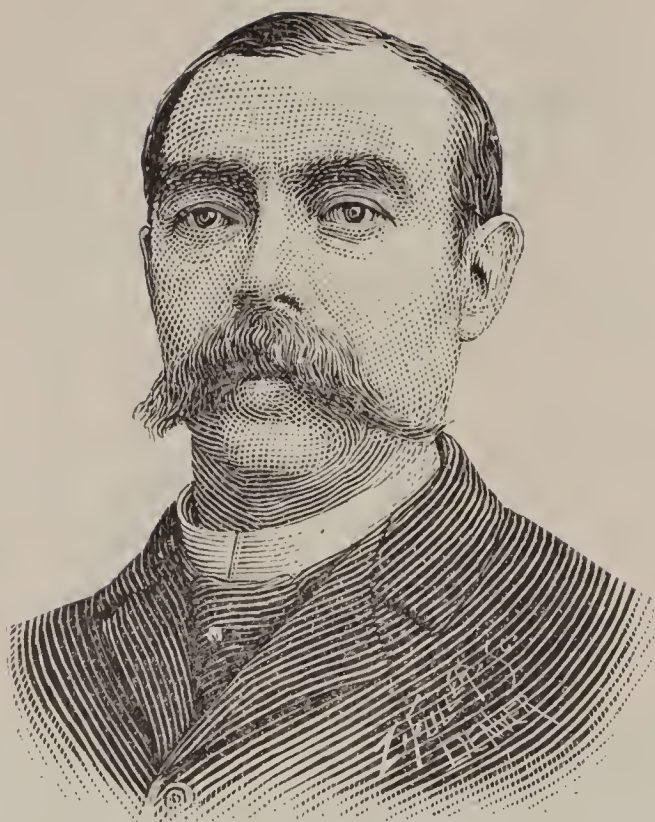
Here, I love to think of yonder,  
Where the darling angel dwells;  
Looking to the sky, I wonder,  
Why her name thy water tells.

F. W. K.—September 7, 1884.



COLONEL CHARLES E. TAYLOR.  
PRESIDENT OF THE COLORADO MINING STOCK EXCHANGE  
AND OF THE MAY-MAZEPPPT MINING COMPANY.  
( SEE PAGES 116. 117 & 118. )





HON. Wm. VAN DER WEYDEN.  
REPRESENTATIVE FROM ARAPAHOE COUNTY.

Mr. Van der Weyden was born in Holland in 1851, and early went to sea with his father, who was master of a vessel. In '66 he came to America and after three years service in the West Indies trade in which he rose to the rank of second mate, and some experience on the Lakes, he settled in Chicago. The last five years of his residence in that city, he was in the service of the Chicago R. R. when in '79, he came to Colorado, desirous to be cured of the asthma. He immediately engaged in the hotel business and was very successful, so that now he owns the Tenth Avenue Hotel and the Burnham House besides the popular saloon and restaurant on Larimer Street. Mr. Van der Weyden has a beautiful home-life with his family. He was elected Representative by a very flattering vote and became a most influential member.

The Anti-Pinkerton bill which he introduced and pressed to passage, will forever make him popular.

By his great perseverance, business-like attention and vigilance, he made himself a most valuable member, and invoked the venom of some who cared only for temporary fame. Mr. Van der Weyden's speech, delivered on March 3, 1891, in the house, was a masterpiece of eloquence and sound logic.

In the next house he will occupy a still more conspicuous place.



HON. JAS. N. CARLISLE,

STATE TREASURER OF COLORADO.

Mr. Carlisle, of Pueblo county, but as his friends state it, of Colorado, is one of the pioneers of the state.

He came here in 1860, when only about twenty years old, and has spent more than thirty years of his useful life in helping to build up all the material interests of our great state. When he first came to Fairplay he engaged in mining for two years. There was no state then, all he found was a wilderness, out of which, men with pluck and grit, such as he, could carve fortunes for themselves and build up a magnificent empire for those who came after them.



In 1862 Mr. Carlisle began his great career as a freighter, between Denver and the Missouri river and Cheyenne, a business at that time, connected, not only with great inconvenience, but with many personal dangers.

But this business proved too small a field for his enterprise and he soon engaged in the railroad contracting business, constructing many hundreds of miles on the D. & R. G. R. R.

In 1869 he received large contracts, and has, since then, constructed road-bed on the Kansas Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific and other roads. No name of a railroad contractor in this western country is more widely or more favorably known than that of Mr. Carlisle.

In these large transactions, Mr. Jas. Dorman, of Pueblo, was his partner.

In 1888, Mr. Carlisle was one of the delegates to the National Convention which re-nominated President Cleveland.

Mr. Carlisle was one of the party who constructed the first wagon road up to the top of Pike's Peak, a road which affords more superb views than any other high way in the world, as has often been stated by world-renowned travellers. Huntley and Carlisle still run their stages from Cascade Canon to the top of the pinnacle during the season, making the trip between breakfast and supper. That prince amongst men, Geo. W. Alden, has charge of this route.

Hundreds of people come annually to Colorado just for the sake of this one trip alone.

Mr. Carlisle is known all over the state as the very personification of honesty and fairness. No enterprise was ever started in Pueblo, or in other parts of Colorado, in which he did not take a prominent part.

When he was, last summer, nominated for State Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, it was a foregone conclusion that he would be elected. The State Treasurers had made large sums of money out of interest on state funds, and when he published a card stat-

ing that he would recover all interests into the treasury, the voters of the state knew that he would do it.

Although Colorado is a Republican state, Mr. Carlisle was elected by a good majority.

Probably no man ever received a more flattering ovation than did Mr. Carlisle after the election, tendered him and his family by all the people, irrespective of party.

Mr. Carlisle has faithfully carried out his pledges.

Major Christ. Wilson is Mr. Carlisle's chief deputy in the state treasurer's office, and is the right man in the right place, as he is one of the most competent business men of the state, universally beloved by all who know him, for his sterling qualities and strict integrity, and under his supervision, the affairs of the office are run on strictly business principles.



#### THE WOEBER BROS. CARRIAGE COMPANY.

This company has probably the largest carriage works in the West, established since 1867, although only lately incorporated. The capital employed is \$75,000., Mr. A. Woeber is Pres, Chas. Williams Sec., and A. Woeber Jr., Treas.

Their carworks on So. Broadway turn out the finest street cars, and they have furnished a large number to our electric and cable companies. The capacity is 250 per annum.

At their carriage works; they turn out all styles of carriages, buggies and wagons from the lightest road cart to the heaviest mountain gear, being unexcelled for style and strength.

The office and carriage works are on Eleventh Street, between Larimer and Market.

Their pay roll is quite large and many workmen as well as mechanics are employed.





HON. JOHN M. HENDERSON,  
AUDITOR, STATE OF COLORADO.

Born at Titusville, Pa., on Febry. 27th 1858, Mr. Henderson graduated from the High School of that place in June 1874, and came to Colorado, the July following.

In this State, Mr. Henderson has been interested in the cattle and sheep business as well as in banking.

The Republican State Convention of 1888, held at Pueblo, elected him a delegate to the National Republican nominating convention, in which Mr. Henderson voted for General Harrison. Mr. Henderson was an original Harrison man, remembering that his father, forty-eight years previous to that had voted for General Wm. Henry Harrison.

In 1890 Mr. Henderson was elected State Auditor, a place

which he fills with ability and close attention to business.

His place of residence is Sterling, in Logan county, a growing town in the North Eastern part of the State.

In Masonry. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter Council, Commandery and Mystic Shrine and has often been honored by the brethren of the most ancient craft in the world

May 14th 1890, Mr. Henderson was married to Miss Clara B. Shedd, a young lady of many accomplishments and great mental ability.

Being in the prime of life, popular not only in his home county but all over the State; occupying a position in which the full ability and sterling character of the man can come out in all their scope, and hailing from a section of Colorado which is new and where men of vim, energy and reliability have a wide field of activity, Mr. Henderson will certainly rise still very much higher in public position and confidence.

The office which he now fills, is in many respects the one place of greatest responsibility, as all the bills and expenditures of the state have to be passed upon in his office, a position which requires not only sterling integrity, but also the closest discrimination. But Mr. Henderson has, since he entered the office, fully demonstrated that the people of the state made no mistake in choosing him, and that he is indeed the right man in the right place.





HON. JOSEPH H. MAUPIN,

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF COLORADO.

This gentleman was born in Columbia, Boone County, Mo., on April 13th., 1856, and his early life was spent upon a farm in his native county.

Receiving a thorough education, he graduated from the law department of the Missouri State University in the year 1878, at the age of twenty-one years, and immediately came to Colorado, settling in Huerfano county, where he engaged in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Maupin continued to reside in this county until the winter of 1883, when he moved to Canon City. Here he built up a lucrative practice and soon became known as one of the brightest and most successful lawyers in his section.

In 1886, he was, by the Democratic party nominated for State

Senator in the district comprising Park and Fremont counties, against the Hon. J. A. McCandless, also of Fremont county.

Although Fremont was a strongly Republican county, Mr. Maupin carried it against his opponent, which was a great personal triumph, but Park returned just enough majority for the dominant party to defeat him by the small margin of fifty-five votes.

In April 1885 he was elected Mayor of Canon City, and was re-elected in 1886, a great tribute by his home people to his personal worth.

In the fall of 1888, his party nominated him for the office of District attorney of the Third Judicial District, and although he ran largely ahead of his ticket, a vote very flattering to him personally, he could not overcome the large political majority against his party.

On November 1st. of that year, he married Miss Lilly McClure of Denver, a Colorado young lady who had been born in Canon City.

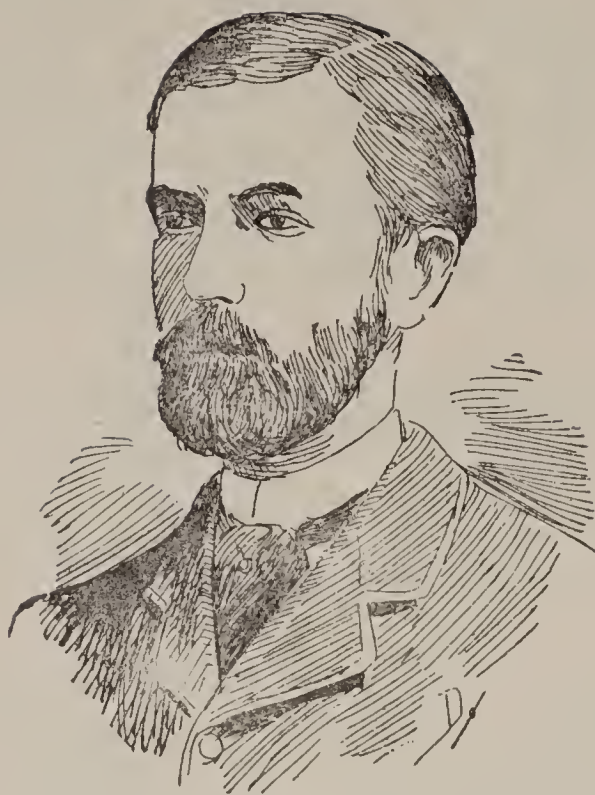
Last summer, Mr. Maupin was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of Attorney General of the State and although the majority of the State officers elected, were Republicans he defeated his opponent.

Mr. Maupin is the first Democratic Attorney General, our State has ever had, his triumph is largely due to his own personal popularity and the confidence which the people of his section of the state repose in his sterling integrity and manful character.

Being still a very young man and placed in a position, the responsibility of which can bring out his qualifications to their fullest extent, it is safe to say that higher honors await him.

There probably never was a period in the history of any state when the office of Attorney General was more important and fraught with greater responsibility than it is just at present in Colorado. But Mr Maupin's friends know that he will be equal to the occasion and expect that he will earn a great reputation which will forever gain him a prominent place in the history, not only of the state but of the country.





HON. NATHAN B. COY,

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Born Aug. 30th, 1847, Mr. Coy, when eight years old, removed with his father's family, to Sandusky, O-, the excellent public school system of this latter place laying the foundation to Prof. Coy's fine education. He prepared for college at Williams Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. and was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1870.

It had been Mr. Coy's intention to study medicine, but he resorted to teaching as a means of obtaining funds for the pursuance of his professional studies. In this work, he was so successful that he concluded to remain in it; devoting his especial energies to the study of the Greek and Latin languages, he was in June 1875, appointed to the chair of Latin by the trustees of Phillips (Andover) Academy.

Over-study caused the contraction of a pulmonary disease, and having failed to restore his health by a residence in the Bermudas, he came to Colorado Springs in the Centennial year.

The climate of that charming place restored the Professor's

health in a remarkably short time, and he was soon sufficiently restored in health to accept the position of teacher of Latin and Greek in the Denver High School, in which position he fitted many of Denver's best young men for College where they won honors and have, since then, been successful in life.

School-room life, however, brought back pulmonary troubles, and in 1886, Prof. Coy left the High School to live on the farm, he owns in Jefferson County, three miles west of Fort Logan.

The fresh air and active exercises of this farm life soon brought back health, and last summer, without solicitation on his part, Prof. Coy was nominated by the Democratic State Convention to the office of Supt. of Public Instruction, really the most important in our system of government, when we contemplate that the future of our country depends upon the real culture and refinement of the rising generation.

The vote which the Professor received, over 3600 majority, in a State, opposed to his politics, shows that the people at large had learned to appreciate his scholarly attainments, sterling character and patriotic enthusiasm as an educator.

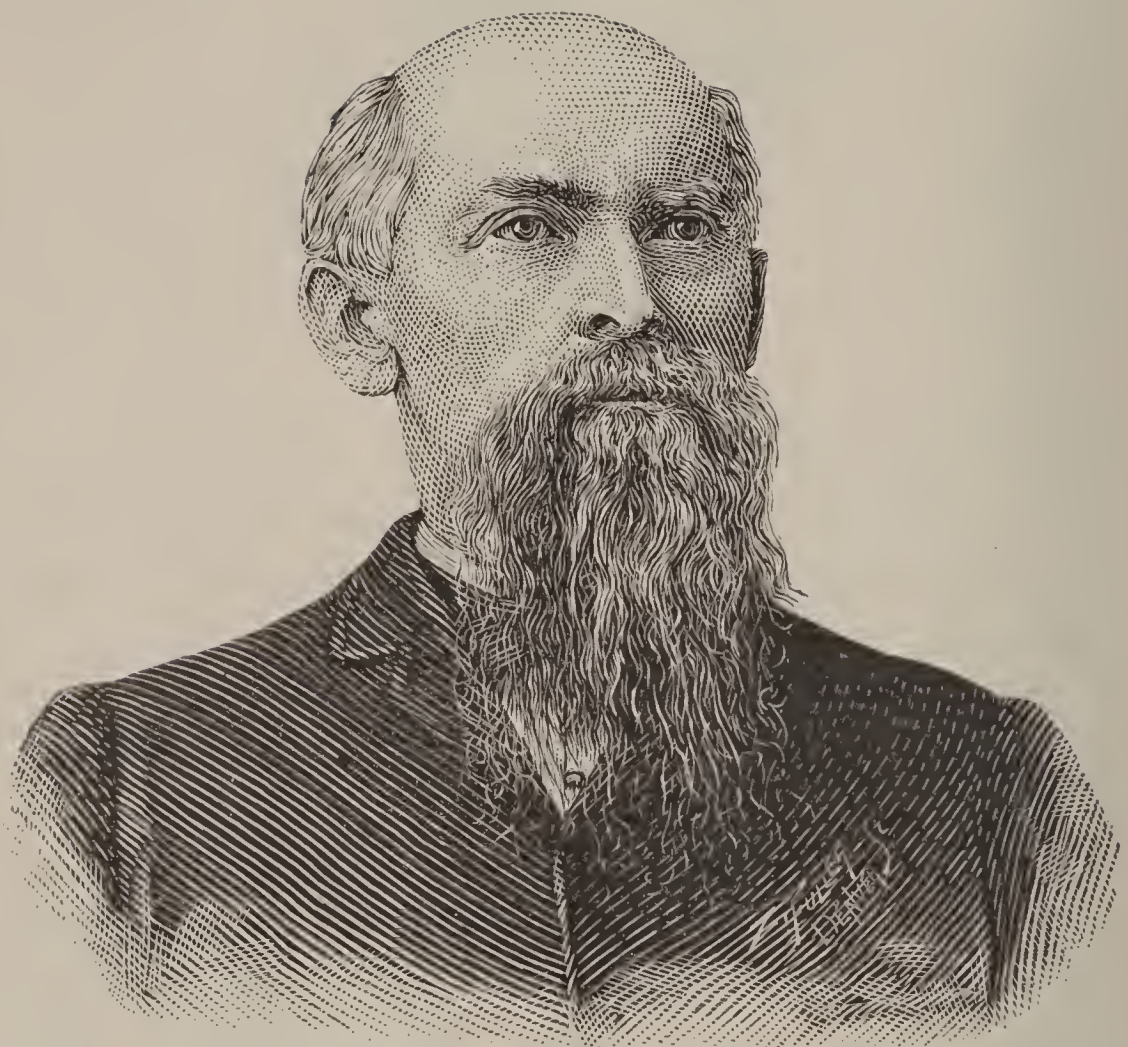
The writer has himself been a Supt. of Publ. Instruction and knows how to appreciate the true laborer in the most important moral vineyard.

The work of the office is laborious and requires closest personal attention; Normal Institutes and teachers' associations as well as meetings in Counties and districts are to be fostered, the state school fund must be looked after, as also the state school lands. Then there are decisions to be made in disputes and a great many other duties to attend which space forbids to mention.

Mr. Coy brings to the discharge of these important duties a conscientious sense of his obligations, a high degree of scholarship, eminent natural talents and wide experience in the educational field.

No State in our Union has a better officer in this place than our own Colorado.





HON. JAS. P. MAXWELL,  
STATE ENGINEER.

Mr. Maxwell was born June 20, 1839, in Walworth County, Wis., and was educated at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., where he took the regular classical and civil engineering course, graduating in June, 1859.

The year following he came to Colorado, and for two years was

engaged in mining, and from 1863 to '70, in the lumber business in Boulder and Gilpin counties. In the latter year he began surveying, and received a commission as U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, a business which he followed for two years. In 1872 he was a member of the territorial legislature, and was re-elected in 1874.

Mr. Maxwell was a member of the first state senate in 1877, a session which lasted one hundred and fifty days, and had a giant task to perform, as all the laws had to be enacted to meet the requirements of the newly adopted state constitution. Mr. Maxwell became so prominent in this body that he was chosen president pro tem, of the senate in 1878.

From 1880 to 1882 he was county treasurer of Boulder county, and from that time until 1889 he has been engaged in civil engineering.

Mr. Maxwell has always been a very prominent citizen of the state, conspicuous in the councils of his party, prominent in all state conventions, and recognized as one of the hardy, brawney and brainy pioneers of our great state.

Gov. Cooper, in 1889, appointed Mr. Maxwell state engineer, an office which is of more importance in Colorado than in any state, on account of our irrigation system and our great mining industry. So well did Mr. Maxwell perform the duties of his office that he was re-appointed by Governor Routt, and will be our state engineer for at least two years more.

Mr. Maxwell is not only a first-class engineer, but he is also a gentleman of broad culture, originality of ideas and great conception of the possibilities opened up by the vast natural resources of our state.

His office is the one which is of paramount importance in the development of these great resources, as a man like Mr. Maxwell can institute improvements which largely assist the work of the agriculturist and help the miner in his laborious task.

Mr. John S. Titcomb is the deputy state engineer.



## JUDGE S. H. ELBERT.

Judge Elbert has occupied almost every public office in Colorado.

April 19th 1862, he was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Colorado which position he occupied until May 24th 1868.

In 1873, he succeeded General Edward Mc Cook as Governor, having been appointed by President Grant. Judge Elbert filled this office with signal ability and became so popular that when Colorado was admitted as a state, he was elected to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. From 1880 to 1882, he was Chief Justice of the State and has handed down many able decisions.

In 1885 he was again elected to a seat on the supreme court bench but resigned in 1888, and has since then attended to his large private affairs and practice.

A large county in the State was by the legislature named Elbert county in his honor.

The judge is a public spirited man, one of those pioneers who have laid, as it were, the very foundation stones of our great State.

Evans' Memorial Chapel, a fine church building in Denver was erected in memory of Judge Elbert's late wife, the daughter of Gov Evans.

The Judge was married to Miss Josephine Evans, in 1865, but Mrs. Elbert lived only a short time, and the Judge has never again married.

He is a man of independent fortune and a ripe scholar. He has, among other publications, written a treatise on the reclamation of the arid lands in the State, a subject of very great importance, but very little understood.

Gov. Elbert has, quite frequently, been most favorably mentioned for the U. S. Senate.



HON. G. W. MILLER,  
COUNTY JUDGE OF ARAPAHOE COUNTY.

Judge Miller, although still in his best years, is one of the very first Pioneers of our state and of the West.

Early in life, he came to Kansas and almost immediately became well known as a good lawyer, and popular amongst the settlers. In 1861, he was a member of the last territorial legislature of Kansas.



In 64 he came to Denver, locating here, as his foresight clearly predicted the great future of the city.

Being drawn into public life, he always labored for the welfare of the community, and did much to give our city the reputation for good order which has ever characterized it. In 1868 he was a member of the lower house of the Colorado legislature. The capital was at Golden and Mr. Miller introduced a bill to transfer it to Denver. Prompt action on the measure was of importance and he succeeded in passing it, before even rules were adopted, and thus secured Denver the capital.

In the legislature of 1869, Mr. Miller was Speaker of the House, and by his knowledge of parliamentary law and impartial rulings, made many friends in all political parties.

The Judge has always been a true and consistent Democrat, but has never been a partisan in the objectionable sense of the word, and the fact that he has been so often elected to office in strongly Republican communities, shows that he is a patriot rather than a follower of a political party.

In 1870, the Judge was the Democratic nominee for delegate in Congress, but Mr. Chaffee, his political opponent, being the strongest man in the dominating party, carried off the honors.

Mr. Miller has also been the nominee of his party for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

When the State capital was to be permanently located, it was very important that Denver should have a clear majority over all competitors — which were Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Canon City, lest on the second vote they should combine as the field against Denver. Judge Miller spent a great deal of his time and of his means to visit the different parts of the state, and it is largely due to his efforts, his logical and sound reasoning and to the influence which he exercises over his hearers, that Denver was triumphantly chosen and the capital question thus settled for ever, which gave renewed and firm public confidence in the city's future, so that since then there has been a steady onward march of progress.

In 1886, Mr. Miller was elected County Judge of Arapahoe

County, a most important position, since not only all the probate business of the wealthiest Western county is here transacted, but also more cases and many of importance — tried than before any other three Judges.

On the bench, he gave such universal satisfaction that in 1889, he was re-elected by nearly 5000 majority, and that in a county, where the political majority against his party can be safely set down as 3000.

As a lawyer, the Judge stands pre-eminent. His fine judicial mind grasps a legal question with a clearness which not only masters it in every detail but can also elucidate it to others.

For many years there was not an important suit in which his services were not sought, but being conscientious to a nicety he would not take a client's large fee for services, which, although legal, are yet morally wrong. Justice always was his motto, and while a wrong-doer should have all his rights protected by good counsel, yet money could not hire the judge to clear criminals by forced and artful means, as so many attorneys do. As before stated he has done much to build up that spirit of law and decency which has made public sentiment in Denver as moral and upright as can be found in any city.

On the bench he is painstaking, impartial and able in his decisions, as he is always guided by what he considers his obligations to mankind. The judge has still two years to serve of his present term. Being in his best years of usefulness there is still a great future before him.





## HON. JOHN HIPPI,

President of the National Co-operative Building and Investment Association.

Mr. Hipp was born in 1856, in Butler county, Ohio, where he spent his early years until in 1868 his parents removed to Linn county, Kansas, where they resided for five years and then came to the vicinity of Denver.

Until 1875 the boy worked on the farm, when, with firm determination he came to the city and worked himself through the high school by his own unaided efforts, and graduated with high honors in 1880.

Then he went to the Denver University and worked his way through to a most honorable graduation in 1884.

For two years he was stenographer for the supreme court, and in 1887 was admitted to the bar, gaining recognition and a lucrative practice from the start.

He was one of the incorporators and attorney for the association of which he is now president.

Mr. Hipp is a self-made man, one of firm determination, great will power, universally recognized integrity, a lucid legal mind and good business capacity.

He will be a power in the near future, in the formation of our public life, as he is already one of the leaders of public opinion; and all the better classes in our state and county recognize in him a leader of great force of character and of high commanding ability.



T. H. HANLEY.

Born at Alton, Ill. in 1850, the boy went to the public schools and at an early day travelled to the Black Hills.

Not finding all he wanted, Mr. Hanley came to Leadville during the early days of that magnificent camp and participated in much important work.

But in 1882, he removed to Denver where he has since then permanently resided, engaged in the mining business, in which he has made a success for himself as well as for his large number of clients.

Mr. Hanley is a man of striking appearance, known for his generosity, of genial disposition, and popular wherever he goes, having a host of friends in the city and state.

Handsome and chivalrous in appearance, straight forward in all his dealings, a true friend and a whole-souled gentleman, he has made for himself a reputation which could command the support of the people for any position, but he never has desired political preferment, choosing rather to walk in the business stations of life.





HON F. A. WILLIAMS,  
CITY ATTORNEY DENVER, Colo.

Mr. Williams has been a resident of Denver about nine years and has always taken a most active interest in the growth of the city and the promotion of public improvements. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and has been a close student of all the affairs of public life as well as of the lore of his profession in which he has already scored many a triumph and achieved enviable success; when a litigant is his client once, he will be his client always, and more cannot be said for any lawyer.

This spring Mr. Williams received the Republican nomination for City Attorney and on April 7th., was elected by a practically unanimous vote receiving the highest majority of any candidate on either ticket.

Mr. Williams is filling the office with great credit and honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. Being a young man of great ability and strictest integrity, the highest stations of public life are open before him.



INTERIOR OF THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

# THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF DENVER.

COMMENCED BUSINESS SEPTEMBER, 12, 1890.

Paid in Capital \$250,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits \$22,000.

## OFFICERS:

C. H. DOW, PRES.,

C. D. COBB, V. <sup>5</sup>/<sub>2</sub> PRES.,

FRANK H. DUNLEVY, CASHIER.

## DIRECTORS:

JACOB SCHERRER.

C. D. COBB.

E. F. BISHOP.

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ALFRED WOLFF.

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E. W. MERRITT.

FRANK LATCHAM,

H. W. HOBSON.

C. M. KITTREDGE.

G. W. SHELDON.

F. H. DUNLEVY.

SAM'L. A. FISK.

C. H. DOW.



attainable there.

Political empires and societies have, in all ages, conformed themselves to great geographical facts.

The American Republic is predestined to expand and fit itself to this magnificent, fallow continent; it will attain a population, equalling the rest of the world combined forming a single people, identical in manners, language and love of liberty, personified by universal and liberal education of all classes.

In this respect, all other countries present a spectacle, exactly opposite that of ours; and as the American realizes that progress is God-like, he clearly recognizes and accepts the glorious mission of his people.

Our American people, up to the close of 1889, had expended nine hundred millions of money in the construction of railroads; no other nation has such a record as this. When Governor Gilpin, as a young man, first spoke of the Pacific railroad system as necessary to the social and political unity of our country, and as being easily accomplished, he found many who ridiculed the idea; but these railroads have not only been built, they are constantly added to and multiplied.

And thus the people of this continent are ever extending their mission; they are impelled by a universal instinct, inspiring discipline in action and rectitude of purpose, while extending their line of trade to all the corners of the earth, carrying with them their love of liberty, their knowledge of true Democracy, rightly understood, and as our people have reduced it to practice.

The principle factor in this great mission of our people will be the Cosmopolitan railway as advocated by the Governor who has just brought from the press a very handsome volume of three hundred and sixty pages, fully explaining the purposes, the objects, ease and cost of construction, and the benefits to accrue from this great project which could originate only in a great mind.

The Cosmopolitan Railway will connect all the systems of the world, going from New York, direct to Paris and every other city and village of the civilized world, it will add an immense mileage to the systems of every country under the sun; will circumscribe every continent; make the whole world one community and reduce the separate nations to families of our great nation.

What patriotic American would not willingly and enthusiastically lend all his assistance to such a grand enterprise which will place his people superior to the civilization of all ages and countries and make us the leader in the great onward march of progress?

At present, London still dictates the prices of every commodity in the world, even our gold and silver miners must take their quotations from there; and thus do the fellows who produce nothing, arrogate to themselves the right to fix prices, while our people who carry on an indefinite production and multiplication of wealth by the individual, voluntary and intelligent efforts of our citizens, have not a word to say as to what they shall receive.

Is that fair?

## THE COSMOPOLITAN RAILWAY.

Gov. Wm. Gilpin has spent fifty-four years of his useful life in solving the question of the greatest importance to all mankind in general and to the American nation in particular.

He was the first man who had the moral courage to change the map of the world from the old foggy system of the meridian of Greenwich to a new as well as correct plan which takes England out of the central position which Johnny Bull has arrogated to himself, wipes out—as it were—the Atlantic Ocean as the highway of traffic and places the North American continent into the center of commerce, activity and intelligence, while England is relegated to an obscure corner of the globe.

Gov. Gilpin is the most remarkable student of physical geography whom the world has yet produced; his great mind, like that of Humboldt, absorbing and retaining all knowledge, while at one glance, he looks over all lands and all ages.

The most important fact in all the science of geography had escaped the students of all times, until the Governor called attention to it, namely that the continents of Europe and Asia are convex in their configuration, mountain chains insulating peoples and products, engendering diversities of interests and general distraction, resulting in wars and continual slaughter and uproar, while the continent of North America is concave in its structure, tending to homogeneity and harmonious action.

The mountain and river systems of the Old World run with the latitudinal lines, thus cutting the continent into climatic zones, restricting each to its products and peculiarity, preventing the highest developments; while in the New World, the mountain and river systems run longitudinally across isothermal lines, breaking the barriers of climate and throwing together the people and the products of every section.

To make it still plainer, the North American continent presents a bowl, opened towards heaven in one expanded basin to receive and fuse harmoniously whatever is found within its rim; while all other continents present an upturned bowl, scattering everything from the central apex into radial distraction.

The natural result of these physical conditions is shown in the fact that our people travel constantly and exchange the products of all sections with an ease and a rapidity which are not only unknown in other countries, but are not



Where is the American who will not heartily shake hands with the Governor and call his name blessed?

His great project is not only patriotic but philanthropic, as it will so connect the United States with all parts of the globe, by a simple and possible although stupendous, railroad system that nations can be fed with the products of our fallow continent, filling four hundred millions of hungry stomachs as well as teach them our civilization, drive tryanny forever from the earth, forbid all wars and establish universal peace.

Where is the Christian or the lover of mankind anywhere who would not gladly help to bring about so desirable a result?

Now, is the building of the road practicable?

In the Great North American Andes is a system of plateaus and parks which is a natural course for the continental railway which will follow the line of the isothermal axis encountering but one apparent obstacle, that of crossing the straits of Behring.

Of this strait a map is given on page 59 to show the extreme easiness with which it can be crossed.

The Pacific Gulf Stream always keeps the passage open. The warm water secures an equable temperature, no icebergs are ever known, as numerous whalers attest.

The straits are only 48 miles wide and nowhere over seven fathoms deep. Near the middle of the strait is the Diomedé Island, large enough to build a city like Paris on. How easy then, to make two tubular bridges of twenty-seven and twenty-one miles in length, or even to tunnel under the shallow sea bottom?

There are no climatic hindrances and the time is at hand, when there will be no mechanical obstacles which push and American enterprise cannot overcome. From Behring's Strait to the mouth of the river Amoor is not a long distance, and the Russian government—our steadfast and sincere ally—is even now constructing a railroad to that point.

That road will follow the Asiatic plateau, along the isothermal-axis of the Temperate Zone and must soon become a part of the same highway of the world's traffic which was begun by our own Pacific Roads.

Now, as to the financial aspect of the question.

The entire capital invested in the railroads of the world is estimated at twenty-five thousand millions. Of this, the United States is credited with more than one-third.

The one-tenth of all the wealth of all nations is invested in railroads. And to this one-tenth, every branch of commerce and manufactories of to-day owes the fullness of its development.

The cost of construction of the Cosmopolitan Railway is estimated as between two and three hundred millions.

Of what significance is this sum to the vast outlay made, when we consider that it will be the connecting link to all other railroad systems and make them more useful. For every dollar, thus expended, at least ten dollars would be

added to the wealth of the world.

The question of money should not stand in the way, as it would be a reflection on the enterprise of our age, compared to that of the Pharaoh's. Let the world stop its political wranglings, its wars and preparations for human butcheries, and devote the energy to this work, and it is done in a short time.

But, if no other nation takes part in this great work, our own people and that of Russia can accomplish it. All we have to do is to issue four-forty bonds, backed and guaranteed by the governments, and material and labor can easily be obtained. These bonds can then be redeemed by the sale of the public domain which would thus be opened up, in small parcels, to our people who would establish happy homes.

Alaska which is a territory rich in natural resources, would at once begin to pour out its wealth which has been so long locked up, and from this source alone would our people, in a short time, be re-imbursed for the outlay.

As stated before, only the genius of a master mind, such as Governor Gilpin's could originate and work out in every detail, such a stupendous, and yet easily accomplished, undertaking.



## W. S. RAYMOND.

REAL ESTATE, MINING AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS.

This gentleman was born in the year 1852, at Lockport, N. Y. and graduated at the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., in 1875, well equipped for the life before him. In 1876, he came to Colorado, and foreseeing the great future of Denver, located here, engaging in business as above stated which he has ever since followed.

No man in the city is better acquainted with real estate values, nor is there one who watches events which influence prices in the growing metropolis more closely. Mr. Raymond has the best facilities and attends to business in the most conscientious and judicious manner. Our readers who would like to invest in Denver realty or mining property, would do well to address him, at 1644 Curtis St



RESIDENCE OF W. S. RAYMOND,  
COR. 16th AVE. & RACE ST.



A. K. CLARK,  
Of the firm of A. K. CLARK & Co., Denver, Colo.

One of the great commercial houses which have materially contributed to the wonderful business growth of Denver, fully identified with the progress of the city is this firm, now in successful business existence for over twenty years, and located in one of the most spacious buildings, 1528 to 1534 Larimer street, where they keep a mammoth stock of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., at wholesale.

These gentlemen have gained the very highest reputation for their strictly reliable brands of the best Kentucky Bourbon and Pennsylvania Rye Whiskies, a large stock of which they always keep in store for years, until the liquors attain that age which alone can render them first-class.

They are also direct importers of the very best wines, Port, Bordeaux, Sherry, Rhine, Mosel, Bergundy, Clarets and Sauterne, all can be had in every brand and at the most reasonable prices. The Cigar department is a specialty.

Their own Havana importations consist of such well and favorably known brands as Mikado, El Piaren, El Galantes, El Champana, Bella Cubana, La Diligence, De la Rima, Demicraties, Perfectos and many others; then there are the Key West brands, such as El Principe de Gales, Conchitas, Conchas, Lon Grande, Precioso, Re Vic. Extra, Boq Extra, etc., etc., besides all other varieties and manufactures of cigars found in any of the best factories or wholesale houses.

They have a Patent Cigar Box, constructed on really scientific principles, always keeping the cigars freshened to suit the taste. This principle is especially applicable to a dry climate like ours, and essential to Havana goods.

Mr. Clark is a first-class business man who serves his customers with the strictest integrity, and by his great experience is enabled to serve them in the best possible style.



### COLORADO SUMMER RESORTS.

There is not a state in the Union nor a country in the world which can compare with Colorado as to scenery, climate and mineral springs for both bathing and drinking purposes

The best known, is the world renowned Manitou at the foot of Pike's Peak Here are the most famous Soda and Iron springs, the glorious Grand Caverns with the only natural organ, composed of stalactites which furnish most harmonious music, and a thousand other attractions, also the Cave of the Winds the Garden of the Gods, the Cog Wheel R. R. to the top of Pike's Peak, a hundred drives which afford views over the most sublime handiwork of the Snpreme Architect and last, but not least, the best appointed hotels, where two hundred thousand tourists find rest and refreshment, every season.

There is no other spot on earth which combines all the attractions of surpassing beauty as Manitou does.

Above Manitou is lovely Cascade Canon where the rushing waters tell you secrets of former times, where the elevation affords the finest climate in the world and where there are mineral springs, drives without number and the celebrated Pike's Peak wagon road, over which Huntley & Carlisle,s coaches take you to the pinnacle. This road, as was stated by people who had leisurely travelled all around the globe, affords the most sublime views they had ever beheld. Cascade is in the Ute pass, prebably the most historic as regards Indian lore.

Above Cascade we find the Ute Pass Hotel a fine hostelry, opened last year, and Green Mountain Falls, a perfect gem of beauty with a crystal lake and all attractions and accomodations. Still further up are Woodland Park and Florissant.

One hundred miles from Colorado Springs is Buena Vista, the city of the beautiful view which is universally acknowledged to have the most perfect climate on the continent, is surrounded by a fine mining and agricultural country, has the finest mineral springs which are infallible for rheumatism and many other diseases, hotels with all modern conveniences being built at the Cottonwood Hot Springs, Mt. Princeton Springs and the Hortense Springs. One of

the great attractions is Thompson's Lake, swarming with millions of trout, three of which, each weighing six pounds, were presented to President Harrison, when he passed through here on May 11,. Twelve miles from the city are the romantically located Cottonwood Lakes, also full of the speckled beauties, and where hundreds of people come annually to pick the mountain straw and raspberries which for flavor far excel any and all other fruit of the kind. Besides these there are a number of drives amidst the most enchanting mountain scenery, the "Trinity of College Peaks, Harvard, Yale and Princeton, rock formations and castellations of the most curious shapes, such as can be beheld in no other place.

Buena Vista also is the starting point for that natural curiosity and splendid summer camping place, Twin Lakes, two sheets of water, unique in their shape.

At Leadville we find the National Fish Hatchery and the Evergreen Lakes, besides so many other attractions that the most gifted pen could not well describe them.

Beyond, across the eontinental range, the tourist finds Siloam Springs and Glenwood Springs, places which require volumes to do them justice. At the latter place, the big swimming pool is a great attraction, as is also the new and elegant Bath house and the Sweat Cave, where nature has provided Turkish baths of the most approved style.

All these places can be reached by the Colorado Midland, the great Pike's Peak Route, the pioneer broad guage railroad of our state. All, except those of the Ute Pass can also be reached by the D. & R. G., the "Scenic line of the World.

There are also many resorts on the U. P. lines in the state, notably Idaho Springs which is the only rival for climate which Buena Vista has, and which is a most enchanting resort.

Then there are Georgetown and Silver Plume, the trip over the loop which thousands of tourists admire annually.

Those who want to make an extended tour, take in the trip around the circle, or may even go to Steamboat Springs, the largest known anywhere, not excepting the gigantic geisers.

We cannot, in this article, mention one half of all the resorts, suffice it to say that the tourist, coming to Denver, can spend his whole summer season in excursions to the different resorts, and can do so at most reasonable cost, as all our railroads make very low excursion rates.

We will only mention one more, and do it here for the purpose of impressing it more particularly upon the mind of the reader, and that is Colorado Springs. From this point, innumerable excursions can be had. An electric road has been built to Cheyenne Canon, where the grave of "H. H" is located, that true poetic heart which loved these scenes of grandeur so well as to wish here an eternal resting place. Another line runs through Colorado City to Manitou. Both of these present to the traveller the finest scenery to be seen from any railroad in the world. Indeed Colorado Springs has become a sanitarium of all the year around which cannot be equalled in Switzerland, nor in any other country.



## STEPHEN VINOT.

One of Denver's prominent Pioneers and Real Estate Owners.

This gentleman is well and favorably known, not only amongst the old pioneers of the city and state, but also by all who were later comers.

It is through the instrumentality of such men as Mr. Vinot, that Denver has become the beautiful metropolis which now does greet the eye of the stranger and invites him to make here a permanent home.

The beautiful and elegant Vinot Block, on the corner of Tenth and Fourteenth Avenues, which he has erected, is a model of architecture and an ornament to that portion of the city.

No wonder that Mr. Vinot is popular and always requested to take a prominent place on every public occasion, as he did at the reception of President Harrison in Denver. But as he is a man of modest and retiring disposition, he never seeks publicity, his fellow-citizens seek him. Public spirited and generous, he combines these traits with fine business capacity and enterprise. Being one of the oldest realty holders in the city, his judgment in real estate matters is generally considered to be almost infallible, and many of his friends have been benefitted by his sound reasoning, great foresight and friendly advice. Mr. Vinot's friends are legion, not only in the city and amongst influential business men, but throughout the state, and amongst "all classes and conditions of men."

Mr. Vinot was born in France, in 1836, and is descended from an old, noble family. Although beginning as a poor man, he has by economy and industry accumulated a large share of the world's goods.

Mr. Vinot is especially known as a good worker in the anti-Chinese cause, as he has had peculiar facilities to witness the injuries these heathen do to white labor and the country at large.

Those desiring information about Denver real estate should address Mr. Stephen Vinot, at the Vinot Block, Denver, Colo.

## EDWIN J. EATON,

SECRETARY OF STATE, COLORADO.

This gentleman was born on September 3rd, 1847, at Tonica, LaSalle county, Ill., and came to Colorado in May, 1872, settling in El Paso county, the finest in the state for scenery as well as the best known for her cultured people.

In such a community known for refinement and moral integrity of the highest degree, only a man of high character and great competency can become a leader of public opinion.

But Mr. Eaton was elected assessor in 1875, and so well did he serve his people that he was re-elected.

In 1889, he was elected County Clerk, of El Paso county, and his name became known all over the state in so favorable a manner that in 1890, only one name, that of Mr. Eaton, became prominent for the nomination to his present position, one of great responsibility.

He was elected by seven thousand five hundred majority, the largest received by any candidate on either ticket.

There is not a better qualified man in any public position than Mr. Eaton, nor one who is more highly respected for his sterling qualities, urbane manners, high character and fine business abilities.

His office is a marvel of systematic order; the books have all been overhauled, and now, a few minutes' search will find any desired record or document.

The office of Secretary of State is of more importance in Colorado than in most other states; more companies are here annually incorporated than in any other three states. This department alone is of great importance. But Mr. Eaton has admirably succeeded in making his a model office, and any investor or party, interested, who desires information from his department, will find his a most exemplary set of records.



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